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27 Rainless Days End; Hatch Bill for States? Haven for Swiss Gold

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 28, 1939

Rains Relieve Dry Fields but More Is Needed

By the Associated Press

Widespread rains nourished desiccated fields and cooled off sweltering cities over much of the Nation today. In Pennsylvania, 27 dry days came to an end. Experts said more rain was needed to restore grain and vegetable crops. Upstate New York viewed clearing skies joylessly. Albany had 3.68 inches of rain in a 24-hour period, but heavier and more general falls were needed. Forest fires were either quenched or brought under control. Elsewhere in the Northeast official opinion considered that the drought was pretty thoroughly licked.

The Pacific Northwest was less fortunate, its record-breaking heat wave persisting. At Lewiston, Idaho, yesterday the mercury reached 117. Streets in Seattle and Yakima, Wash., buckled. [Details: Page 9.]

Political Bar on State Employees Hatch Aim

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, author of the bill to ban political activities by Federal officeholders, said today that "my job won't be completed" until similar restrictions are applied to state employees who receive all or part of their salaries from the Federal Government. The latter group contains many road and unemployment insurance compensation employees.

New Bank in New York Haven for Swiss Gold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A further haven for Swiss gold and securities has been acquired in New York, as a lease taken by the Swiss Bank Corporation of Basle, Switzerland, is interpreted. The Bank is setting up a branch in the Equitable Building covering, it is understood, the enormous underground vaults used by the Federal Reserve Bank until transferring to its own building. [Details: Financial Page.]

Roosevelt Hangs Third-Term Talk in Mid-Air

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt left up in the air today the question of when some statement might be expected from him on a third term. A reporter asked, at his press conference, whether he could say anything about when the country could expect such a statement.

With a look of seeming surprise, Mr. Roosevelt responded with a firm "No" and chuckled.

Bill to Sell Surplus Cotton Abroad Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to permit the cash sale of surplus cotton to foreign governments at less than world prices was speedily approved today by the Senate Banking Committee.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina announced yesterday that this Government would sell 175,000 bales to France and Switzerland. The bill requires that the cotton be held off markets for five years as a military reserve.

What Supplies Japan Gets in China Revealed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said today Japan was getting large supplies of materials it usually buys, particularly wool and coal, from the conquered portions of China. Other supplies going in increasingly large quantities from the Chinese mainland to Japan are wheat, beans, peas, hides, lumber, wheat bran, and oil cake. Japanese purchases of Chinese cotton, however, have fallen off almost 50 per cent, "presumably due to scarcity of cotton in China," the Department said. Japan normally buys most of its cotton from this country.

Anglo-French-Soviet Pact Talks to Continue

MOSCOW (AP)—British and French envoys conferred again yesterday with Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, but what progress had been made toward conclusion of the proposed three-power mutual assistance pact could not be learned immediately. British and French sources asserted that the pact had not been concluded but that negotiations had not broken down. Other meetings in the Kremlin are scheduled.

Colijn's Netherlands Cabinet Resigns

THE HAGUE (AP)—The four-day-old Government of Dr. Hendrik Colijn resigned yesterday, defeated by a Roman Catholic-led opposition in Parliament 55 to 27. His Government contained neither Roman Catholics nor Socialists, the two largest parties. The Roman Catholic Party's old quarrel with Dr. Colijn's "pay as you go" policy was the cause of the overthrow. The Roman Catholics propose to borrow for national defense and unemployment relief expenditures.

Dictatorships Do Not Endure, Baptists Hear

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Totalitarian efficiency that tramples on liberty cannot endure, because history's lesson is that tyrannies are not permanent, the World Baptist Alliance was told today at a closing session by the Rev. M. E. Aubrey of London. But democracy, he warned, must itself be efficient. [Details: Page 3.]

Roosevelt Primes Agencies for Drought Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—At the direction of President Roosevelt, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, the Work Projects Administrator, and the CCC Director were asked today to be prepared to provide all possible assistance in event of an emergency in Northeastern States which have been hit by drought.

State Medicine Fought

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The American Institute of Homeopathy has aligned itself with the American Medical Association in opposition to the Wagner national health bill.

Delegates to the Institute's annual convention here approved and ordered sent to Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana a statement asking that the proposed bill be rejected. Senator Murray is chairman of a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. He had asked the Institute's attitude toward the measure.

The Institute quoted President Roosevelt as saying "that the general level of health in the United States is higher than at any time in its history."

Compulsory health has failed wherever established, the Institute said, and might "sacrifice and destroy" present medical service in the United States if established.

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Motor Revenues Rise in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Revenues resulting from the registration of motor vehicles and from gasoline tax in Canada during 1938 amounted to $67,477,884 compared with $64,367,852 in 1937. The amount realized from vehicle registrations was $26,230,196 in 1938 compared with $25,993,905, and from gasoline taxes, $41,247,688 as against $38,373,947. All provinces contributed to the gain over 1937.

Eastern Railway Grants Wage Rise

By the Associated Press

Lowell, Mass., July 28

Announcement was made today by union officials that the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Operators would sign an agreement in Boston this afternoon giving hundreds of employees a wage increase of a cent an hour this year and an additional cent next year.

The announcement was made by Joseph M. Shea, President of the Lowell branch of the Association, who said that the company also would sign a pension agreement for employees over 65 years old with 25-year service records for $50 a month or a flat payment of $1,950.

The cent-an-hour increase this year will be retroactive to June 2, and the additional cent will be granted June 2, 1940. The company's scale for operators now calls for 79 cents an hour.

End of Congress Depends on Only Four Main Bills

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Four major bills stand between Congress and adjournment. In addition to these, there are a host of lesser measures and particularly a group which will be offered as amendments or riders to the outstanding four, in the hope that they will be carried through the last-minute congressional debates on the backs of their fellows.

The four bills, together with their legislative status and their prospects of success, as now estimated follow:

1. The President's $2,490,000,000 lending bill. This is facing its final tests in the Senate. The House Banking Committee has not reported it as yet. This is the Administration's chief "must" bill. Expectation is that it will pass, but in modified form.

2. Housing Bill. This doubles the loan authorization of the United States Housing Authority to a total of $1,600,000,000. It has passed the Senate and the House is now debating it. Passage is expected.

3. Social Security Act Changes. Bills have now passed both Senate and House. They are in conference where the differences between them are wide, turning chiefly on how much the Government shall pay toward old age pensions. Legislation at this session is uncertain.

4. Wage-Hour Amendments. The Administration asked minor changes to correct hardship cases and the House Labor Committee formulated a bill. This program met a rival set of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Cotton Dresses Speed Wheels Of N. E. Mills

Textile pay rolls rising as summer wear of the nation turns once more to cotton goods.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With textile payrolls in the Fall River area running $50,000 a week above last year's figures, and indicative of a general and substantial improvement in the fine goods mills, New England cotton men today assessed mid-summer returns on a season that has seen Cotton, an erstwhile economic Cinderella, make a sensational return as a favorite dress material.

So far, it's been a great summer for cottons. From Newport to Pasadena magazines and newspapers have trilled lovely words about cotton. Dresses, playsuits and beach wear have sold like tickets to yesterday's Red Sox game with Chicago. Even men, in unprecedented numbers, have taken to cotton slacks and suits this summer, giving an added whirl to the busy spinning of New England mills.

Pointing out that Fall River is a center for high count weaves, hence is in position to benefit from boosted dress goods sales, Mr. Frank Dunham, secretary of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce, today said that mills producing the type of goods now in demand are running two shifts a day.

Low Stocks on Shelves

In addition, Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said today that a survey of the nation's larger department stores disclosed low stocks on the shelves. This means that the old time "bugbear" of over production is absent from the scene, and should mean continued high level of mill operations for some months to come.

Mr. Fisher insisted, however, that this picture of improved conditions is not unalloyed. He explained that while most of the mills still remaining in the North produce fine goods, not all of them turn out types designed for clothing.

Mr. Fisher said the region's production was divided up about 40 per cent dress goods, about 40 per cent industrial cloths and about 20 per cent sheets and pillow cases, towels and other domestic cloths.

Conditions in industrial and domestic cloths, he said, while not as bad as during the recession, are by no means booming. This results in a spotty condition in the industry, which finds one mill operating at only 25 per cent of capacity while others are running at 100 per cent.

This leads Mr. Fisher to the conclusion that dress goods producers are presently reaping benefits from

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Lower Rates on Electricity Sought in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—A far-reaching investigation into the affairs of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its subsidiaries, one of the largest business concerns in Canada, has been started by the recently appointed Public Utility Commission.

The investigation follows an announcement by T. D. Pattullo, Provincial Premier, at a convention of the Liberal Party last fall that the electric rates were too high and should be reduced.

The inquiry, which is headed by Dr. W. A. Carrothers, Canadian economist, is designed to show the actual value of the company's assets, as distinguished from its issue of bonds and stocks.

On this actual value the Commission will propose rates for electricity which will give the country a "fair" return. This "fair" return is not fixed by the law or by the Commission's instructions from the Government, and the term has yet to be interpreted.

It will take the Commission 18 months to fix a value on the company's plant and the cost of the investigation will be heavy. This, however, is charged to the company investigated which is entitled to reckon it as part of its operating expenditure in the period in question, for rate-fixing purposes.

It will take the commission six months to propose rates after it has fixed a value on the company's plant, so that British Columbia consumers in the larger cities are not expected to see any change in electrical rates for about two years. In small places, with little local power companies, rates may be fixed much sooner since investigations there will be relatively simple.

Under the British Columbia law, rates become a matter of government policy. The Commission is given power only to recommend rates and the cabinet must pass on them and proclaim them. It can reject or alter them if it sees fit.

Newspapers closest to the Government say that there is no reason to expect any spectacular changes in electrical rates in Vancouver, the largest consuming center where electrical rates are far lower than the average prevailing in American cities of similar population and slightly lower than those in almost any American city. On the other hand, Vancouver rates, it is stated, are higher than those prevailing in most Canadian cities of similar size and it is this comparison that the Government and the public are chiefly interested.

It is certain that rates will come down and the Government will not go to the country again without bringing them down, or assuring the public that they are coming down without delay. How much they will come down will depend not only on the present engineering investigation but also upon the interpretation of "fair" profit. It will have nothing to do with the stock issue of any public utility company.

Mars Hides Neath Snow Mantle

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, July 28 (AP)—What happened to the snows piled over millions of square miles in Mars' northern hemisphere before they melted completely in two days were reported tonight by Earl C. Slipher of Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., who has made a closer study of Mars than any other living natural scientist.

Mr. Slipher, brother of Lowell Observatory's Director, Dr. Vesto M. Slipher, is in the Southern Hemisphere for the best view of the planet.

He disclosed that a snowstorm, gigantic in area, covered an area on Mars last weekend comparable to the territory from the earth's north pole to the United States-Canadian border.

In the Martian Northern Hemisphere, now entering its winter season, the apparent snowfield spread in a tongue-shaped direction to 70 degrees latitude bordering the area known as tempe.

Two days later observation failed to locate any snow whatever and the whole ice-cap had melted, leaving a bluish white haze to mark the region where the snow had been.

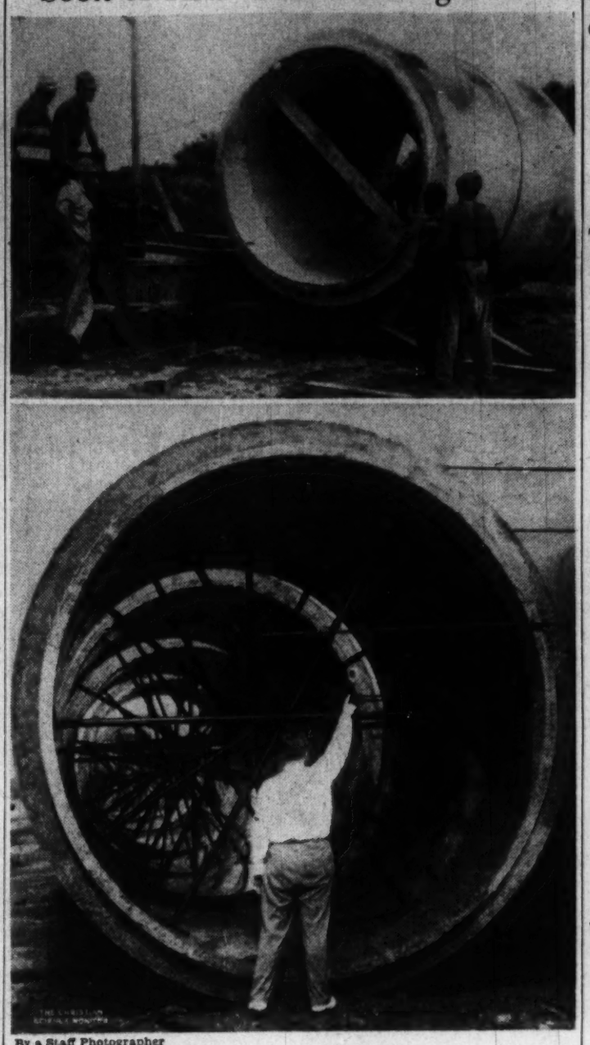
Mr. Slipher's photographs record the remarkable change. It is known that Mars' temperatures have a daily range from 115 degrees below zero Fahrenheit to 65 above.

Last night Mars was a mere 36,000,000 miles away, relatively near its 34,600,000 mile limit of nearness and will leave the earth so slowly that it will make little difference to an astronomer for some time.

Mr. Slipher, using special photographic equipment of new design, hopes to get the first successful color photographs of Mars, but he does not expect to snap any of the Martian "inhabitants" so dear to the chroniclers of inter-stellar fiction.

Article on Mars: Page 9.

Soon to Roar With Rushing Water



By a Staff Photographer

Pipes for the New Quabbin Reservoir

Upper: A section of 7-foot pipe is loaded on a truck for use on the new $20,000,000 high-pressure water conduit from the Wachusett Reservoir to Chestnut Hill, Brookline. Lower: A section of 12½-foot pipe is shown in relation to a 6-foot man.

Quabbin Pipe Line Is Rushed To Forestall Future Droughts

Work on the new $20,000,000 pollution-proof high pressure tunnel and pipe line that will bring Quabbin reservoir water to Boston is being rushed, the Metropolitan District Commission announced today, but pointed out there is no possibility this water will be immediately available to replenish drought-depleted stores of water in the present system.

Twenty-nine consecutive days without rain have lowered Wachusett reservoir, the largest serving the Boston Metropolitan area, to levels seldom seen since it was opened in 1903.

Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, pointed out today that when the new pipe line is connected with the Quabbin project, and the water finally available, the Boston area need never fear a drought again. At present, there are some 147,000,000 gallons available daily. When Quabbin water flows under hill and over valley, there will be 320,000,000 gallons on tap every day.

To facilitate work on the pipe line, the Lock Joint Pipe Company of New Jersey has erected a large plant just off the Worcester turnpike in Wellesley. Here, steel sections, ranging from 7 to 12½ feet in diameter are fabricated and used as cores for six-inch-thick coats of concrete.

After 15 days of careful seasoning, during which time they are under a day and night spray of water, the huge sections are loaded on special trucks and carried to points along the 23-mile route from Wachusett to Chestnut Hill reservoir.

The new pipe replaces the present open aqueduct, which Commissioner Hultman says is polluted and must be chlorinated in three places. When the $65,000,000 Quabbin project was first launched it was not planned to build the new pressure tunnels until some time after 1950, but last year, when conditions of pollution threatened, former Gov. Charles F. Hurley advised the Legislature that the pipe line might well be built at this time in order to assure pure water, give work, and enjoy PWA participation in the cost.

This latter phase brings the cost, for the State, down to $14,500,000.

Pouring rains soak Portland and Worcester: Page 9.

Curb on Japanese Militarists Seen in Washington's Action

By Hessell Tiltman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The denunciation, by the United States Government, of the Japanese commercial treaty of 1911 will go down in history as a benevolent bombshell hurled by Washington into the war-wracked Far Eastern arena.

Secretary Hull's action is a diplomatic reminder to Japan that while it takes only one to make trouble, it takes two to sustain friendly relations. As such, the action of the State Department will be hailed with approval by every "white" resident in the Far East, irrespective of nationality, and by many Japanese who—silent of late in the face of the victories chalked up with monotonous regularity by the Japanese armies—are nevertheless far from being completely happy concerning the ultimate political aims of the military.

What lends significance to the action of the United States Government on this occasion is the moment selected, the speed with which the decision was reached, and the state of public opinion inside Japan, concerning which the State Department is doubtless well informed.

Moment Well Timed

The moment chosen to serve notice on the Japanese Empire that the United States intends to maintain its position and prestige in the Orient could scarcely have been better timed. It comes at the very hour when anti-foreignism, fanned by Japanese propaganda, shows signs of gathering momentum and might soon, if unchecked, become uncontrollable—at the very hour when world opinion, observing that the "incident" which was to "be all over within four months," is still being lengthened out by a Chinese army whose numbers and morale remain undiminished, is wondering by what jugglery the Japanese may endeavor to fix the blame for their own failure upon others—at the very hour when more than a million guerrillas are grimly contesting Japanese claims to have occupied one third of China's vast territories.

Within the past fortnight informed reports have been circulating to the effect that the Japanese high command is disturbed concerning the military outlook, and the "men on the spot" becoming increasingly impatient over their failure to bring Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces to their knees. Many believe there exists a possibility that the Japanese might try to lay the blame for the non-stop war on third powers.

Increased Annoyance of Whites

Whether this be true or not, it cannot be denied that during recent weeks the Japanese Army has shown a distressing tendency to concentrate more and more of its energies on "pin-pricking" the whites, by pressure at Tientsin, Kulangsu, and Shanghai. Face-slapping and stripping of innocent white residents in China have become more frequent.

"Incidents" involving American and British subjects have swollen into a torrent in which it is difficult, however tolerant of Japan's difficulties one may be, not to detect a deliberate design.

Not all of this anti-foreignism should, however, be laid at the door of Japanese impatience. Those who know best the local conditions in China will understand something of Japanese uneasiness regarding the existence of those little plots of extraterritorial earth dotted up and down that country.

Moreover, the still-soaring ambitions of the Japanese Army, bring the danger that the Japanese may unwittingly be maneuvered into a position perilous to their good relations with other powers.

Effect on Public Opinion

In these circumstances, a hint that there exist in China certain American interests which must be taken into account and respected—under the threat of fewer bombs made of American materials to drop on defenseless Chinese heads—cannot be said to be premature.

But it is for its effects upon public opinion in Japan that those who know the Orient best will applaud Washington's action.

Little news concerning the reactions of American opinion, or world opinion, reaches the Japanese people. (Although those same reactions are, as I happen to know, studied intently inside the Japanese Foreign Office.) It is one of the weaknesses of any censorship, which is surprisingly liberal in some directions, that it cannot be 100 per cent soundproof. And when some voice from the outside world does percolate through the curtain of silence, its effects are apt to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Japan Faces Task Calming Public Over U. S. Rift

Tokyo upset by denunciation of treaty, after effort to keep friendly relations with Washington—London pleased, but surprised by move—Axis powers highly critical.

Japan has not been able to conceal the shock it has sustained in America's unexpected denunciation of the 1911 trade treaty. The care with which it has preserved its good relations with America, in the eyes of the Japanese public, has made it difficult to account for President Roosevelt's move in a manner satisfactory to the people. Its spokesmen have explained America's action as a political expedient bearing on the negotiations with Britain over the Tientsin affair. They have cautiously intimated willingness to negotiate another treaty.

Washington sees with satisfaction that the denunciation has been appreciated in all its gravity in Tokyo without raising, with minor exceptions, any violently hostile reaction, for the present.

London, on the whole, shows satisfaction with surprise that Britain has hitherto been allowed to feel that no substantial backing from America in the Far East could be anticipated. It is felt that co-operation between Britain and America in such moves is essential, otherwise a possible American embargo on arms to Japan might simply drive Japan to procure its arms in Britain.

Chinese leaders show the greatest satisfaction with the new turn of events, despite the fact that British support for the Chinese dollar has been withdrawn for economic reasons and that support from London must be looked for in other ways.

Both Berlin and Rome take the American action as an affront to the Axis. Hitler's newspaper regards the step as an instance of collaboration with Britain, offsetting the apparent British concessions over the Tientsin talks.

One authority explains that the precarious condition of Japan's whole adventure in China makes the Roosevelt move devastating for Japan in its timeliness.

Washington Well Pleased By Responses to Move; Tokyo Preserves Calm

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Juy 28—The State Department today surveyed with mounting satisfaction the world-wide repercussions of its dramatic action denouncing the 1911 trade treaty with Japan.

Officials watched the first favorable returns pour in from what they confidently expected would prove to be a strong public approval of its action.

They likewise received with relief the initial reports from Tokyo. It became apparent today that the Japanese authorities had received the Hull treaty notice with full awareness of the gravity of the motives behind it, and yet without any violently hostile reaction at least for the present.

Both inside the State Department and without, these signs of favorable Japanese and American

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Stiffer British Attitude Toward Japan Expected After U. S. 'Bombshell'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—There is reason to believe that if the economic bombshell President Roosevelt dropped into the Far Eastern situation when he denounced the trade treaty with Japan had had signs in advance that it was going to explode, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain would have felt able to stand out for a stronger preliminary formula over Tientsin.

Informed circles learn, first, that, despite authoritative hints to the contrary, the President's action came as almost a complete surprise to Whitehall, which certainly had not expected any such move at this precise moment.

In the second place it is ascertained that the American action is calculated to help the British Government adopt a stiffer attitude in the ensuing talks in Tokyo over details of the Tientsin settlement.

One of the chief reasons adduced in Whitehall for caution in the past has been that hitherto Britain has had to bear the brunt of any trouble that was going on without being able to count on support from other states with interests in China.

Closer Co-operation Hoped For

It can be taken for granted that Whitehall will now examine the situation very carefully with a view to discovering whether there cannot be closer co-operation between the two English-speaking states in the future in this part of the world.

One aspect of this question which already has been brought to light is the fact that Britain has an equally comprehensive trade treaty with Japan, signed by Sir Edward Grey a few months after the Japanese-American treaty.

Seeing that spokesmen on both sides of the Atlantic have often stressed the co-operation that exists between London and Washington, and also Paris, with regard to the Sino-Japanese affair, it is felt here by many observers that revision of British commercial relations with Japan might well be worth considering, not only in light of Mr. Roosevelt's action July 26, but in order that subsequent moves may be co-ordinated.

Must Know Intentions

As to whether abrogation of the Japanese-American treaty, when it takes effect next January, will be followed by the cessation of exports to Japan of American raw material for munitions, British authorities refrain from expressing any opinion.

But it is pointed out here that if matters should develop in this direction, there would be little advantage in the United States embargoing such goods if Japan could then go and buy them elsewhere, as, for example, in England.

This patent fact is held to underline the necessity of the two countries knowing more about one another's intentions in the future than they apparently have in the past.

Financial Aid to China?

Meanwhile with the Chinese dollar still slumping, the British Government is again being urged to allocate more money to support Chungking currency.

Present indications, however, are that this will not be done, not because the British Government wants to co-operate with Japan in undermining the power of the financial resistance of Chiang Kai-shek's regime, but because the allocation of more sterling through the stabilization fund is held in high circles merely to give an opportunity to traders to get their money out of China with smaller loss to themselves.

Washington Political Riddle In Lewis' Attack on Garner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—John L. Lewis' spectacular invective hurled at Vice-President Garner remains today one of Washington's political riddles. The leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations roared to the House Labor Committee yesterday, his criticism of Garner, it will be recalled, adding I'm against him unofficially, individually, personally, politically, concretely, and in the abstract. . . ."

The Vice-President took the matter with great good humor. He read, with reluctance, what the labor leader had said, he chuckled, and he refused to make any comment. The reaction of his friends was amusingly dual: on the one hand, they shouted out with indignation which produced howling salvos of applause in the House of Representatives; on the other hand, they laughed gleefully at the political advantages they expected to be reflected on the Vice-President by such an attack from such a source.

Kansas, Far From Volcanoes, Leads in Pumice Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan. — While volcanoes are not native to Kansas soil the production of volcanic ash is an industry in which Kansas leads all other States. Although the State is hundreds of miles from the site of any volcanic eruptions during recent geologic time, Kansas, together with parts of Colorado, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, is well within the area that was showered by the rock powder resulting from earlier disturbances. Due to the lightness of individual particles, the dust may be carried by the wind many hundreds of miles from its source.

The ash is not a product of combustion, but consists of liquid rock which has been blown to minute bits and suddenly chilled. Because of the rapid cooling, crystallization cannot take place and a glass-like material results.

Mining Methods

Open-cut mining or stripping is the only method used in mining volcanic ash. Due to the high cost of operation and the low market value of the product, underground methods are not feasible. Some of it is run through fine screen and sacked for shipment, but the greater part is shipped in bulk, from which the lumps produced by secondary cementation have been removed.

The uses for volcanic ash are many and varied. It is employed in cleaning and polishing wood, glass, and metallic surfaces, porcelain, sinks, etc., and in making mechanics' paste soaps, abrasive hand soaps, and rubber erasers. Very fine ash is used in toothpaste and powders and as a high-grade silver polish.

It is of service in heat insulation, for packing water and steam pipes and lagging boilers; as a filler in paints and other commodities; in putting a linen finish on celluloid collars, and in glazing ceramic products. Its future in the cement industry is considered promising.

Used for Cement

The Romans 18 centuries ago used volcanic ash in making cement for their structures, many of which are in use today.

In 1926, $130,000 worth of pumice was imported from Sicily. High freight rates enable the Sicilian to compete with the Kansas product on the eastern seaboard.

According to Kenneth K. Landes of the Kansas Geological Survey, the total value of volcanic ash and other minerals extracted from beneath the Kansas soil has reached two and a half billion dollars. Only eight other States surpass Kansas in mineral production and the Sunflower Commonwealth is already crowding some of these eight mountainous regions for supremacy.

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Community Names Park For Local Army Officer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALTADENA, Calif.—In honor of a retired Army officer who has become a leader in the affairs of this community and of Los Angeles County, the County has just dedicated its newest recreation center, Farnsworth Park.

Charles Stewart Farnsworth's extensive military record began with his graduation from West Point in 1887. He served in Cuba, was later on the staff of John J. Pershing in Mexico, and commanded the 37th Division, A. E. F., in France.

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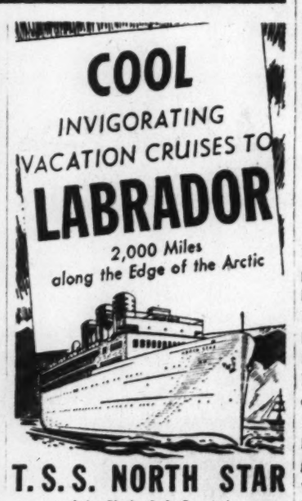
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Cheap Rent for Indians

Government Charges $1.50 a Month at Lower Brule, South Dakota

These houses have several rooms, are centrally heated and have electricity. This costs $1 a month more. Tenants are confined to young married couples. Many Indians prefer their tepees or tents.

Interest Dispute Halts Adjustment Of Greek Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A deadlock in negotiations with the Greek Government for settlement of international loans to Greece for reconstruction and development projects is indicated in the recently published annual report of the League of Nations loan committee.

The report states that all endeavors to reach an agreement on outstanding loans with Greece, even on a temporary basis, have so far failed.

The loan is one of several extended to Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, and Danzig by American and European interests, and totaling £81,900,000. The Committee is headed by the Earl of Bessborough.

In its desire to re-establish normal relations, the committee has indicated in precise terms its willingness to consider far-reaching concessions in any settlement with Greece, but the Greek Government has so far declined to consider another temporary arrangement, and has made no improvement on the offer it made two years ago for a permanent settlement at 50 per cent of the present contractual interest.

A rejection of a settlement on this basis by the committee is described in the report as due to its belief that neither from a budget aspect nor that of transfer is there any serious obstacle to the conclusion of a reasonable permanent settlement.

Greece requested that there be a limitation of current payments to 40 per cent, but the committee objected on the basis that Greece had previously admitted its ability to transfer 50 per cent for a permanent settlement.

Loans to Estonia have received transfer of service in full at all times, as has Hungary under the 1937 settlement made with the Hungarian Government.

Negotiations with the Bulgarian Government in November, 1938, resulted in recommendations being made to bondholders that a further temporary arrangement be accepted for one year, under which Bulgaria agreed to raise interest payments from the 32½ per cent level of the previous arrangement to 36½ per cent of the interest for the first half of 1939 and 40 per cent for the second half of 1939.

Recently Danzig suspended the transfer of the service of its League and other loans and announced that until further notice their service would be met only by the deposit of gulden to the credit of blocked accounts.

Some Indians Offered Houses Still Like to Live in Tents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWER BRULE INDIAN RESERVATION, South Dakota — Not what the authorities deem best for Indians but what the latter wish in the way of a homestead is the present guiding policy of those in charge of the housing problem of the American Indians.

Until lately a modern white man's house, too often isolated, was considered the most suitable dwelling for them in the Dakotas, but after several Indians had left such homes and built ruder houses near their kinsfolk the housing question was given serious thought from the Indians' point of view.

At Lower Brule the Government has built a row of modern homes for those Indians who have gone away to school and have grown accustomed to civilization. When two Indians marry and want such a home they can rent one of these three-room houses for $1.50 a month, plus a dollar for water and electricity. Not far away are tents where Indians live all the year round.

Very few teepees are left in the Sioux country but tents are a common sight. When they "go to town" which means driving in to the Agency, or when they gather for some tribal event of several days' duration, they pitch their tents and are for the time being, one large, happy family, who enjoy camping out.

Another favorite type of dwelling in the Sioux country is the two-room cabin, which is in fact almost a three-room home, for on the porch much of the cooking is done, while there is generally an arbor-like shelter which the family horse rather than Indians enjoys.

Argentina's Winter Season An Attraction for Tourists

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

While many large cities in North America with temperatures ranging from 80 to 90 degrees, are playing host to vacationists this summer, the lower half of our hemisphere—South America—is at the height of its winter social whirl.

With a brilliant opera season, the Rural Show, and the polo matches as magnets, Buenos Aires in particular draws many North American vacationists anxious to see the beautiful Argentine capital at its gayest, according to a report from the Furness Prince Line. Staged in one of the world's largest theaters, the opera attracts as many as 4,000 persons nightly, and is now featuring the most brilliant of French and German operas. Second only to the opera in interest to visitors, is the Argentine Rural Show, held at Palermo, Buenos Aires, in August.

The winter sports centers high in the Andes west of Buenos Aires are reminiscent of the New England winters. Here skiing, tobogganning, bob sledding, and skating hold the interest of the sports fan.

The Furness Prince Line offers 39-day South American cruises of the four "Prince" ships. In addition to the gay east coast cities of Rio de Janiera, Santos, Montevido, and Buenos Aires, the liners visit Pernambuco or Bahia, southbound, and Trinidad, northbound.

Tourists arranging for winter cruises to the West Indies on the Norwegian American Line's new luxury liners, will be aided by the new booking office to be opened in Rockefeller Center, New York, Sept. 1. The Line, which maintains the only direct passenger service to Norway, operates three ships, the Oslofjord, the Stavangerfjord, and the Bergensfjord.

* * *

The two new 28,800-ton passenger liners now being built for the N. Y. K. Orient-California service via Honolulu, the largest and fastest ever to be laid down in Japan, are to be named Kasiwara Maru and Izumo Maru, respectively.

* * *

Tourists traveling on the Matson Line to Hawaii will find many attractions on the island during the month of August. Highlights of the events will be the celebration of Coast Guard Day, Aug. 4, and the famous Inter-Island Polo Championship tourney at Kapiolani Park, Honolulu. For flower lovers, Hawaii's night-blooming cereus will be in full blossom, beginning with the first of August and lasting five or six weeks. The mammoth tropic plant, which closes its blooms at daybreak, is a never-ending source of wonderment to vacationers on the island.

L. F. M.

Bridges Gets a Fair Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Angel Island, Calif.

Because the Harry Bridges deportation hearings are being held here at the Immigration Station on Angel Island—San Francisco's Ellis Island—and because the hearings are closed to the general public much conjecture about the locality and persons involved arises.

Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School wields the gavel as Examiner. Or rather, he wields a long yellow pencil, which he shakes vigorously or points at counsels and witnesses when he interrupts to clarify a point, make a ruling, or do some questioning. He leaves no doubt in anyone's mind but that he is in complete control of the sometimes argumentative hearing at all times.

Thomas B. Shoemaker, Department of Labor solicitor, carrying the burden of the Labor Department case is a small grey-haired man who speaks in short-clipped phraseology. His tactics in the case, to date of writing this, have been unmistakably to associate the alien Bridges, with Communist meetings and Communist officials.

Carol King, well known woman immigration attorney from New York City, is the legal expert for the defense although most of the cross questioning is carried on by two local attorneys, Aubrey Grossman and Richard Gladstein. Their strategy is to discredit the Government witnesses' testimony.

Harry R. Bridges, the alien (Australian) in the case, is present daily. He usually leans back in his chair against the wall, pencil in hand, moving to the defense desk occasionally to scribble notes and pass them to his attorneys.

No documentary evidence, however, has yet been introduced purporting to show Mr. Bridges as a Communist, although longshore witness Deitrich declared Mrs. Bridges had told him over the 'phone she had her husband's [Communist] "book" and was at one time going to show it to the newspapers.

But at all times there is nothing to indicate that the alien is not getting a fair hearing.

Royal Arch Gunnison

'God Guidance' and Peace Are Urged For 'Golden Age of Moral Rearmament'

MONTEREY, Calif., July 28 (AP) —World famous educators, natural scientists and artists messaged the Moral Rearmament Assembly yesterday that its international program to substitute "God guidance" and peace for war and fear was the basis of a "new renaissance."

The 1,000 delegates to the Assembly, sponsored by the Oxford group, heard from 23 leading British educators, who termed moral rearmament "the primary education which the world needs."

Fifteen British natural scientists messaged "all who are engaged in the increase of natural science necessarily are interested in the moral rearmament program.

The relation of moral rearmament to modern science was the major conference subject. Dr. Loring T. Swaim, Boston surgeon, told the conference moral rearmament "has everything to do with medicine."

"Science," he said, "is piling up knowledge to be used by evil forces—if we do nothing about it. God in control of science is the only answer."

Dr. Irene Gates of New York emphasized the importance of moral rearmament as a "cure" for worry, fear, and emotional instability, which she contended was the basis for a large proportion of all illness.

Dr. John McKendry, Winchester, Ontario, said "moral rearmament is the most important single discovery medicine has made in the last decade."

Endorsement of the program also came from Booth Tarkington, famed Indianapolis author, and Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers.

Ruth St. Denis, internationally famous dancer, said, "We must cease worshipping art and begin to use art in its highest form to worship God."

Miss Olive Jones, former President of the National Education Association, pleaded for a re-emphasis of religion in education, asserting "the hope of the trained youth following God will bring human peace into the world."

There Are No Nuts in Squirrel Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—To join the Caterpillar Club you must fall, or jump, out of an airplane—with a parachute. To join the Squirrel Club, the movement is in the opposite direction. You simply climb a forest fire tower. It's a new organization, with no dues, no meetings, just that one exciting climb, and you're a member.

Once having climbed and joined though, members are bound to do what they can to reduce loss from forest fires. That was the idea of Ranger Stone of the Minnesota Department of Conservation at Park Falls, Minn., when he "organized" the club.

This year membership cards are being printed for distribution by the towermen in the National Forests of the North Central Region. The towers are from 80 to 100 feet high, and though there are no elevators, just bare ladders, it's not a hard job to get to the top, and it's worth while.

The towers are situated on the highest points, and the view from the top is inspiring, especially to the average groundling. The towermen say that membership in the Squirrel Club so far is about equally divided between men and women, but that the percentage of women who start to climb, and reach the top, is higher than that of the men.

Exile Committee Takes Over Funds Of Former Spain

PARIS, July 28 (AP)—A wide split among exiled leaders of the overthrown Spanish Republic left former Premier Juan Negrin shorn of authority and gave the reins of the "Government in exile" to a permanent committee of the last Cortes [Parliament].

Dr. Negrin was deprived of his position at a meeting July 26 of the committee, which he angrily called a "Fascist junta." It was reported that he would leave soon for the United States.

Controls Cash and Property

Although the Republican Government has no territory to govern since Gen. Francisco Franco's victory, it does have jurisdiction over 1,800,000,000 francs in cash, war materials, and other property sent to Mexico for safekeeping.

Opponents of the faction headed by Dr. Negrin and former Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo claim to represent the more moderate wing of the Spanish Leftist coalition. They accused Dr. Negrin and Señor Alvarez del Vayo of playing the Communists' game. They asserted that funds raised to aid Spanish Republican refugees had been administered so that only refugees of pronounced Communist leanings were benefited.

Refugees Communist?

Dr. Negrin's opponents charged that among the thousands of Spanish refugees sent to Mexico there was not one who "was not a full-fledged Communist."

The Negrin faction indignantly denied these charges. Nevertheless, the Cortes Committee in a secret meeting voted 14 to 5, with two absentees, against Dr. Negrin and planned to appoint a subcommittee to carry on with governing powers in his stead.

Committee members said a delegation probably would go to Mexico to "take stock" of the funds, which are said to be in the temporary custody of President Cardenas. There was no indication the funds would be removed from Mexico, although steps are planned to see that all money will be distributed for the benefit of all Republican refugees.

A New Conquest

Dr. Negrin came to Paris from the United States for the committee sessions which began a week ago. The Spanish Socialist leader, Indalecio Prieto, arrived on the same boat. He has been involved with Dr. Negrin in a dispute over custody of the funds and property sent by the old Spanish Republic to Mexico.

Part of the wealth sent to Mexico was said to have been intended for payment for a number of planes which failed to reach Spain before the civil war ended.

Señor Prieto, by mail from Mexico, had recommended that the committee appoint a subcommittee to go to Mexico to take over administration of the funds. Dr. Negrin opposed Señor Prieto's plan and was said by persons present at the committee meetings to have argued that the funds should be conserved for a new conquest of Spain.

Millions in Spanish Gold?

MEXICO, D. F., July 28 (AP)—Spanish Republican refugees in Mexico may have a hidden $50,000,000 in gold, it is reported.

The hoard was brought to Mexico as the secret cargo of a pleasure yacht, informed persons say, and will be used to start a bank. The bank will make loans to Spaniards who fled from France from Generalissimo Franco's armies and finally reached a Mexican haven but need money to get started in business, professions, farming, or industry.

The gold was taken out of Spain by the former Spanish Republican Government. Accounts from Paris yesterday of the quarrel between former Premier Juan Negrin and an opposing Republican Junta gave the first clue to the cargo of the yacht Vita which arrived at Vera Cruz March 30.

Huge boxes were unloaded mysteriously under the close watch of Government agents and brought to an unknown destination in Mexico City. It was said today the boxes contained gold.

The Government, which has not recognized General Franco's regime, is silent concerning the funds which Paris reports say were placed in the temporary custody of President Cardenas.

Reports are that the reason Señor Negrin was "deposed" by the Republican Junta in Paris yesterday was he opposed establishment of the bank, wanting to use the money to launch a campaign against the Franco regime at an opportune time.

Nearly 5,000 refugees have arrived from concentration camps in France. Some 2,000 came yesterday on the French liner Mexique.

Citizenship Classes Stopped To Save Money in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Economies which will deny classroom facilities to 75,000 adult students and curtail virtually every special activity in New York City's $150,000,000 public education plant were written into the fall school schedule today, following adoption by the Board of Education of a $6,173,500 budget cut to offset an $8,300,000 deficiency in State and city education aid here.

The action was taken by a three-to-one vote, Mrs. Joanna M. Lindlof, chairman of the instructional affairs committee, dissenting with the denunciation that a budget which would deprive children and adults of evening elementary schools, recreation centers and play schools was not in the best interests of the city.

"I am not going, by my vote, to deprive mothers of the opportunity to learn English," Mrs. Lindlof exclaimed. "Neither will I deprive the refugees of an opportunity to learn something about this country."

Parent and teacher groups protesting the reduction, packed the Board headquarters, and in passing the new schedule, James Marshall, Board president, made it clear that the Legislature would be subjected to all possible pressure when the 1940 session convenes in January to restore full State aid.

Key Vote

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who furnished the Board with a majority for the vote by appointing his law secretary, Edmund L. Palmieri, to one of two existing vacancies as member-for-a-day, urged the summoning of the Legislature into special session so that it might note "the catastrophic results of its action and appropriate at once to prevent the curtailment of necessary school services in September."

"Failing to do that," he said, "if in January it does not immediately appropriate, the city will be compelled to further curtail, which will mean the elimination of classes and the dismissal of several thousand school teachers.

"The state has failed in its obligation, and the situation is very serious. The present is simply a makeshift to carry us over until January, when the Legislature reconvenes.

"May I repeat that our only hope is in the State Legislature and protests should be directed to that source."

Republican Economy

The cut in State education aid was made after the city administration had already pared $3,000,000 from the school budget in a search for economies to overcome State pre-emption of local emergency taxes on utilities and cigarettes in the face of an increasingly heavy unemployment relief burden.

Ways and means of adjusting the academic program to the $8,300,000 deficiency have preoccupied city and school officials since the Legislature adjourned its special session this month after the Republican majority had selected the education item as a chief instrument for its economy budget drive. Mayor La Guardia blocked a move to make up the reduction with a blanket $4,000,000 voluntary salary cut for the city's 40,000 education pay rollees, declaring it was a "politician's budget" and the politicians', not the teachers', responsibility to meet the crisis.

The $6,173,500 slash in teaching schedules will close down community centers which last year served 2,500,000 persons, recreation and after-school athletic centers, 104 year-old evening elementary schools which teach 30,000 adults yearly, and day classes for adults in English and citizenship, while evening high schools will be limited to students taking Regents' credit.

Announcement of the Education Board's action brought immediate warning from the Teachers' Union and the United Parents' Association that the fight had "just begun." Speaking for the teachers, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative, said the Union would bring action to compel the Board to maintain night schools as mandated by the State education law.

Wheeler B. Preston, president of the Parents' Association, declared his group did not accept the action as "final and irrevocable," bringing into question the propriety of adoption of the budget with only three regular members of the seven-member Board sitting and the decisiveness of a final vote which lacked one of a majority of the full Board. School officials hold that a quorum of a sitting majority is sufficient to pass a measure.

Illinois Claims Largest Oil Pool

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If anyone were to ask you the location of the largest oil pool in the world you would likely say either Oklahoma, southern California, or Texas. But according to the latest figures it's in Illinois.

The Lake-Centralia-Salem oil pool of Marion County, has a daily production of over 140,000 barrels, which is some 1,500 barrels more than the next largest, the Longview pool in the east Texas field.

This refers to pools and not fields. The total Illinois daily production is about 265,693 barrels, while that of the east Texas field is 372,798. The point is that Illinois has within just the past year or two become one of the nation's leading oil producers.

Poultry Exhibit Shows Eggs Are Big Business

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28—The new hen isn't what the hen used to be. You see this everywhere you turn at the World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, which opened here today. Once she led a quiet, easy-going life on the farm; now, more and more all the time, she is becoming a creature of big business and mass production.

With exhibits filling four large buildings, and poultrymen here from foreign countries and every State, the poultry industry is dramatizing what has been going on down on the farm in the henhouse in recent years.

Emphasized is the fact that poultry raising, once generally regarded as merely a source of pin money for the farmer's wife, has grown into an industry that now ranks as one of the large branches of American agriculture, last year producing $1,000,000,000 or 12 per cent of total farm income. Exhibits show how machinery and large-scale production methods have brought this about, and it is pointed out that without these rapid developments in the industry, eggs today would be a considerable luxury.

Progress in Industry

Continued progress in the industry through international cooperation is one of the main purposes of the Congress, which is being held in this country for the first time. It was organized at The Hague 18 years ago, and is held every three years.

Represented here with official Government delegations are Canada, England, Italy, Cuba, Germany, The Netherlands, Hungary, The Pan American Union, Japan, and the Province of Quebec, as well as the United States Government. Poultrymen from other nations are here in an unofficial capacity. Twenty-nine states have exhibits.

The congress, lasting through Aug. 7, was opened today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Attendance at the exposition, and the many technical discussions, is expected to run close to 250,000 during the 11 days

The huge proportions of the poultry industry are depicted in such manner that the consumer gets a startling picture of the many factors involved today. It is pointed out that 3,083,000,000 dozen eggs were produced in the United States last year, and that 5,500,000 persons are engaged in raising poultry in this country.

Newest in Incubators

The latest incubators are shown, the largest having a capacity of 78,000 eggs. Development of these large units, poultrymen explain, makes it possible for the modern, machine-age hen to go on laying eggs without taking time out to sit on them, thus greatly increasing her rate of production.

This, together with systematic breeding and better feeding, they say, is largely responsible for the fact that the average hen in the United States today lays 105 eggs a year, as compared with 64 only 18 years ago.

Improved marketing methods, better feeds, more efficient poultry management and highly perfected equipment are some of the other factors that are shown playing a part in supplying the housewife with high grade eggs and poultry meats that are fresh and inexpensive. But the trade show is only part of the exposition. More than 15,000 live birds are on exhibition and States and Nations have a big building of their own for exhibits

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Behind the Headlines

Trade is an instrument for world peace only when it is motivated by right purposes.

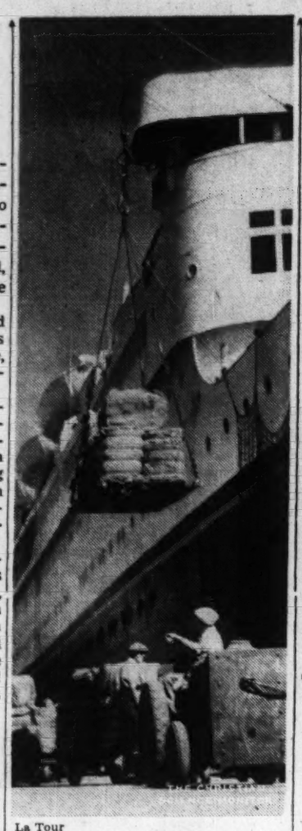
Public sentiment forced British disavowal of reported plans for loan to Reich.

It is accepted as a truism that international trade is an instrument for peace. And this is so under normal, ordinary circumstances. But current events indicate that there is no magical, peace-making property in trade itself.

What counts is the motive and purpose behind the commerce. Is it undertaken with a peaceable, or a belligerent and harmful intent?

Take the recent proposal, alleged to have been discussed between R. S. Hudson, British Secretary for Overseas Trade, and a German emissary, concerning the possibility of a British loan to Germany to stimulate commerce between the two countries.

Here was a project which under ordinary circumstances would appear to be legitimate, even laudable. If trade is a good thing, financing it is a good thing. If international trade makes for peace, more trade between Great Britain and Germany would help to prevent war.



La Tour

Cotton for world distribution is taken on at Los Angeles.

Project Disavowed

But the British Government disavowed the project, and appeared to look upon the scheme as somewhat dishonorable. The reason was that public sentiment has now reached a point where it is very suspicious of dealings with the dictatorships. Granting of a British loan at this time might have been construed as an attempt to bribe the German Government into adopting a more conciliatory policy in Europe. The British Cabinet wished to avoid even the appearance of such an evil.

None of the proposed loan, it is intimated, was to be used for armaments. But in these days when especially in the totalitarian States all national wealth and resources are at the command of the Government it would be hard to specify what falls under the definition of armaments, and what does not. It is possible to argue that bread is ammunition of war. If it is being used to feed a nation that is directing all its energies toward hostilities.

And here is where the argument that international trade always makes for peace breaks down. The munitions trade obviously does not always make for peace. It may assist a nation in defense against attack, but it is also likely to encourage a country in aggression. What counts is not the trade itself but the purpose of it.

Honesty in Trade

Even trade in the most peaceable commodities will not make for peace if it is dishonestly carried on. If a merchant in one country feels that he has been cheated by a merchant in another country, the result of the transaction is not peace, but hatred and strife. Honest commerce is a bulwark of peace, but sharp trading may lead countries to the verge of war.

Lofty barriers against international trade have been raised in almost all countries.

Still, trade persists. It is hampered, but it goes on. It cannot be entirely destroyed or eliminated, because it is catering to the satisfaction of legitimate human needs. Secretary Hull's system of trade treaties is viewed by more than one economist as the brightest spot in the world of commerce today . . . when the motive is right, trade is a great healing factor in the field of international affairs.

The Poet's View

This is no new discovery. The poet Cowper saw it a century and a half ago when he wrote

. . . The bank of commerce was designed
To associate all the branches of mankind
If a boundless plenty be the robe, trade is the golden girdle of the globe.
Wise to promote whatever end he means, God opens fruitful nature's carious scenes.
Each climate needs what other climes produce, and offers something to the general use
And but listens to the common call and in return receives supply from all.
This genial intercourse, and mutual aid cheers what were else a universal shore.
Calls nature from her ivy-mantled den, and softens human rock-work into men.

There is a tendency today to use commerce as a weapon of offense. There is nothing peaceable about that. We have to get back to Cowper's point of view.

We must keep "genial intercourse" and "mutual aid" uppermost in our thought. Then we shall permit international commerce to bring the favors it can bestow upon all mankind.

Rex Miller

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Democracy Is Worth Saving, Briton Says in Baptist Plea

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28 (AP)—The Rev. M. E. Aubrey of London told the Baptist World Alliance today that democracy must prove ability to solve its problems in order to triumph in a clash of ideas with totalitarianism. "We must make democracy worth saving," he said.

Forecasting defeat of "authoritarianism," the British minister declared: "In spite of the terrible efficiency of modern systems which trample on liberty, we have no doubt that the inalienable rights of the human soul will sooner or later assert themselves and man's will to be free must win."

The "Christian reply to totalitarianism," he held, was for the churches to "teach democracy how to achieve the freedom and fellowship for which the hearts of men are crying out—we must set our faces against isolation among Christians, among churches, among nations."

The Rev. Mr. Aubrey, former Moderator of the Federal Council of Free Church of England, addressed messengers (delegates) from 60 nations the closing day of the congress.

Answer to Communism

An "answer for Christianity to Communism" was presented by Dr. L. L. Gwaltney of Birmingham, Ala.

"First, we would say to him (the Communist) that his doctrine of political communism finds no basis in the New Testament Scriptures," he observed.

"We would say to him that Communism finds no sanction in reason, for human nature being what it is, if the goods of a state were divided equally and evenly among its citizens, the improvident would waste their substance in riotous living while the more thoughtful would profit by the weakness of their fellows and would come into possession of the wealth. . . ."

The Rev. Paul Schmidt of Berlin, secretary of the German Baptist Union and former member of the Reichstag, said Baptist churches "will participate in the life of their nation, no matter whether this life is determined by liberal or collective tendencies, and declare and bear the Gospel."

Unless the church kept in mind the "extraordinary position" it held, he contended, it "will wear out, it will become a party, and then necessarily share the destiny of everything earthly."

Messengers were told by the Rev. L. L. Sezonov that Baptists in Rumania "face a brilliant future." Principal of the Baptist seminary in Bucharest, he added that "in spite of all kinds of struggles, difficulties, and hardships, the Baptists of Rumania feel very much alive today."

Racial Stand Reiterated

The Congress said yesterday in a resolution on religious freedom, "In continuance of our consistent Baptist practice we are imperatively constrained again to insist upon the full maintenance of absolute religious liberty for every man of every faith and of no faith."

Reiterating a racial stand taken in 1934 at Berlin, the Baptists declared:

"This congress deplores and condemns as a violation of the law of God . . . all racial animosity, and every form of oppression or unfair discrimination toward Jews, toward colored people, or toward subject races in any part of the world."

A temperance resolution asked all Baptists "by personal example and temperance education" to rid the world of the evils of intoxicants.

Decision on a 1944 meeting place was postponed and referred to the Executive Committee because of disturbed world conditions. Invitations have come from Rangoon, Budapest, Scotland, and England.

Pressure Charged On Gambling Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Frank Murphy charged July 27 that powerful unnamed interests have tried to block legislation aimed at gambling ships operating off the coast of California.

Mr. Murphy told his press conference that "large interests have contacted certain people in Washington." He did not specify whom he meant by "certain people." However, he added, "I do not know of anything going on in the Congress generally" in relation to efforts to hamper the legislation. He said it was his understanding that the interests opposing it have been "quite active."

On June 30 the Attorney General submitted a bill to Congress designed to put a stop to gambling off Los Angeles. The ships, Mr. Murphy explained at that time, had been "publicly flaunting" their activities through advertisements and by running taxi boats between the shore and the ships.

Witnesses Call Bridges Former Party Member

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (AP)—The government produced two witnesses in the Bridges deportation case yesterday who testified they knew Harry Bridges, West Coast maritime labor leader, was a member of the Communist Party.

Names of the witnesses, John Ryan Davis and Gordon C. Castor, both of Aberdeen, Wash., had been withheld by Government counsel prior to their summons to the stand.

Both testified they participated in a Communist "top fraction" meeting at Magnolia Bluff, Seattle, which also was attended by Mr. Bridges, whom the Government seeks to deport on the charge he belonged to an organization which advocated violent overthrow of the United States Government.

Bridges at Meetings

Mr. Castor said it was in November, 1936, that he attended the Seattle meeting to which "no one was invited except Communist Party members" and that the Australian-born labor official and Mr. Davis were among those present.

Mr. Davis, who said he was a former business agent for the Sailors Union of the Pacific, was uncertain as to the date of the meeting.

Mr. Castor was first of the Government's several witnesses who have testified to former membership in the Communist Party to produce a Party membership book. He said he joined the Party in 1936 at Aberdeen under the name of D. W. Cartier.

Asked whether he knew if Mr. Bridges now belongs to the Party, Mr. Castor replied, "I wouldn't be able to swear he is at this time." The witness asserted that at the time of the Seattle meeting he was an organizer for the International Woodworkers of America, a job he said he lost when he refused to solicit Communist Party memberships in Aberdeen.

Mr. Castor said he voluntarily quit the Communist Party in January, 1938. Mr. Davis testified he had not paid Party dues since 1937.

Davis Questioned

Mr. Davis said he sat with Mr. Bridges at "several caucuses of 'top faction' (Communist) meetings which were limited to Party members."

Mr. Davis admitted under questioning by John P. Boyd, Seattle, Immigration Department Inspector, that he had been convicted of misappropriating funds of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, of which he formerly was business agent. He said he received a suspended sentence. He also told of receiving various decorations and citations, including one from Congress, for his part in the rescue of three persons off the Aleutian Islands when the freighter Nevada went aground in 1932. Mr. Davis then was a crewman aboard the liner President Madison.

Close of the Government's case appeared imminent today. Government counsel said there would be no more "surprise" witnesses.

Traffic Safety Learned Early

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England—With Mary and Johnnie riding around in their new one-horse-power streamlined automobile, mother and father will have to step lively if they are to keep pace with their youngsters' ability in coping with traffic on a crowded road.

Mary and Johnnie are to have a Junior Safetyfirst Trainer, so that they can learn road rules before they grow up. This super "kiddie car" is just a smaller edition of father's automobile. It is a two-seater with equipment and machinery scaled down to a size adaptable to boys and girls.

Educationists as well as father and mother are interested in this pocket automobile, which is the result of a year of experimental work on the part of its makers. It has been specially built for road safety training classes and is held to be particularly suitable for use on miniature training-grounds with road crossing signs and Belisha beacons. Grounds of this kind have recently been laid out in a number of schools in this country and by one or two local authorities.

The idea back of this miniature automobile is to develop road sense in children while they are still at school. If Mary and Johnnie have practical experience in driving a power-propelled vehicle and observing the "rule of the road," road-sense will become as easy as twice two are four—and as automatic, though probably a great deal more fun.

The automobile "trainer" has forward and reverse gears with pedal controls for the clutch and accelerator, and both foot and hand operated brakes. It has a one-horse-power two stroke internal combustion engine, giving a maximum speed of 10 miles per hour. The steering wheel can be adjusted to suit the varying heights of the children who use it. The tires are pneumatic and the wheels run on roller bearings. The "trainer" costs £35 but schools and local authorities may buy it at special rates. There is no motor tax to pay.

Germans Press Wood Culture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The increasing importance of wood in Germany's economic system is revealed by an announcement that a new diploma has been established for experts in the study of wood. They will be styled "Diplom-Holzwirt," so granting them a title hitherto reserved for engineers, farmers, etc. with university education.

This new diploma will be granted only by the Reich Institute for Wood Research at the Forestry Technical College at Eberswalde, near Berlin. To qualify for the new diploma, students must not only have a good knowledge of forestry, but also have made a special study of the needs of the Four Year Plan.

During the last few years wood has suddenly come into such demand that supplying it has been almost as serious a problem as that of supplying iron. The annexation of Austria and Bohemia and Moravia and the control of Slovakia mean that their vast forests are now at Germany's service.

In addition to systematic economy, which, it is maintained, could amount to 20 per cent in the building trade, a rational utilization of wood is urged; and the holder of the new diploma will be expected to turn his knowledge and abilities to this problem.

Housewives Hike 8 Miles a Day, Cross U. S. Yearly, Study Shows

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (AP)—The average housewife, in the course of a year, walks a distance equal to that between Boston and San Francisco, or about eight miles a day.

The officer on the beat walks 14 miles a day.

A normally active boy covers about 15 miles a day.

These figures were reported to the 28th convention of the National Association of Chiropodists by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld of Boston, Director of Research for the organization.

Dr. Lelyveld, using an instrument which counts the steps of an individual, has been checking distances walked by Boston, New York, and Chicago businessmen, housewives, salesmen, dancers, and those in other walks.

The research director handed the palm to the farmer as greatest walker, however. Behind the plow, he estimated a farmer covered more than 25 miles a day. Mailmen followed with 22 miles a day.

An average woman shopper wanders eight miles a day through stores, but steps up her mileage to 11 under the pressure of Christmas buying.

He estimated salesmen covered 75 miles a week, stenographers 43 miles, and a businessman, every three or four weeks, equaled the distance between New York and Boston.

Florida Trade School Enrolls 400 Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The Florida Trade and Industrial School, inaugurated last summer in this City, as a contribution to vocational education to fill the pressing needs of the South has enrolled nearly 400 vocational teachers and administrators from 24 states and Puerto Rico for the three summer terms of three weeks each.

The school is under the direction of the State Department of Education and the University of Florida.

Canada's Plank Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Exports of planks and boards from Canada in May amounted to 165,539,000 feet valued at $3,587,565 compared with 122,859,000 feet valued at $2,522,331 in April and 124,957,000 feet worth $2,637,686 in May, 1938.

British Premier Holds Fort Against Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The victory of the Opposition Liberal candidate in the North Cornwall by-election recently is being hailed in Opposition circles as an indication of the strength of the popular demand for the inclusion of Mr. Winston Churchill in the Cabinet. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, however, still stands firm against such a step.

The new member, Mr. T. L. Horabin, declares that the main plank in his platform was to get a Government which would "include Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden, and leaders of the Liberal and Labor Parties." Mr. Horabin polled 17,072 votes against his Conservative opponent's 15,608. This gave him a majority of 1,464—nearly twice that of his predecessor, the late Sir Francis Acland, whose majority at the General Election of 1935 was 836. Furthermore Sir Francis was a local man, whereas Mr. Horabin was unknown to the constituency until a short time before the contest.

So far as Mr. Churchill is concerned, the chief difficulty of his inclusion in the Cabinet is held to lie in the fact that if Mr. Chamberlain admitted him at this juncture, it would thenceforward be Mr. Churchill and not Mr. Chamberlain who would hold the whip hand in the Government. If ever there were a difference of opinion between them, Mr. Churchill would merely have to threaten to resign. It would be impossible for Mr. Chamberlain to let him carry out his threat without endangering the whole administration of which he is the head.

Like Situation in 1931

Mr. Chamberlain in fact would be in much the same sort of position as Mr. Ramsey MacDonald was after the formation of the first National Government in 1931, when the vast majority of the Government's supporters were under the leadership of Mr. Stanley (now Lord) Baldwin.

Nobody who knows Mr. Chamberlain expects him to relinquish control of the Government without a struggle. Not only does he believe in his policy but his temperment does not easily fit him for the role of figure-head. At the same time, the pressure on him to enlarge the borders of his Cabinet on the wider lines advocated by Mr. Horabin is extremely strong and comes from within as well as from without the ranks of his own supporters. It includes several well-known Conservative journals and a considerable number of Conservative M. P.'s.

The position is further complicated by the fact that, apart from the difficulties connected with Mr. Churchill, the Opposition leaders, particularly in the Labor ranks, are understood to be unwilling to enter any National Coalition of which Mr. Chamberlain was the head.

One Anxious to Resign

These considerations have been holding up any major reconstruction of the Cabinet, although one member at least of the present administration is known to be anxious to resign for personal reasons.

It is felt, however, that if he were to do so just now it would be almost impossible for Mr. Chamberlain not to offer his seat to Mr. Churchill and thus jeopardize not only his own position, but that of several leading members of his administration who might find it difficult to see eye to eye with Mr. Churchill on a number of matters.

Thus, in the eyes of many political observers, the present campaign for widening the basis of the Government as exemplified by Mr. Horabin's election platform is really a campaign also for displacing Mr. Chamberlain. Nobody can say for certain whether it will succeed. It is widely believed, however, that if it were to do so, the most probable successor to Mr. Chamberlain would be Lord Halifax.

Soviet General in Far East Included in Purge of 79 Men

MOSCOW, July 28 (AP)—Gen. Grigorio Shtern has been relieved of his post as Commander of the first special Red Banner Army in the Far East and replaced by General Popoff.

Removal of General Shtern, who was virtually the successor to Marshal Vassily Bluecher in the Far East, was disclosed soon after the official Gazette had published a list of 79 men, formerly high in Soviet military and diplomatic life, who had been stripped of their decorations.

The list included several Far Eastern officers. Publication of such information in Soviet Russia is tantamount to announcement that the men named have been placed under arrest.

There was no official explanation of the dishonoring of the leaders, or the removal of General Shtern. The decree only stated that they were deprived of their decorations for "actions unworthy of order bearers."

General Shtern had headed one section of the Far Eastern Red Army since Marshal Bluecher, famous Soviet Commander, dropped from sight soon after the end of fighting at Changkufeng on the Siberian-Manchukuo-Korean border last summer.

The Far Eastern Army then was split into the first special Red Banner Army, headed by General Shtern, and the second special Red Banner Army, headed by General Kornyeff.

One of the 79 men stripped of his decorations was V. K. Tairoff, former Soviet Minister to the Mongolian Peoples Republic, who received the Order of Lenin in 1937 for distinguished diplomatic achievements.

Another whose decorations were ordered stripped was Air Force Commander Lapin, who formerly stood next to Marshal Bluecher.

Dr. William J. Mayo

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 28 (AP)—Dr. William J. Mayo, who passed on here today, gave to medical and surgical practice a philanthropy, devotion, and skill that gave the name of Mayo worldwide renown. With his father and his brother, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, he founded the Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research. In addition to treating thousands of patients and training many physicians, these foundations were devoted to philanthropic ends. Many international honors were bestowed upon the Mayo brothers.

Double Feature Ban Vetoed

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—The Sandquist bill designed to eliminate double feature movies by limiting shows to two hours and 15 minutes was vetoed by Gov. Henry Horner July 27 on the ground it was unconstitutional.

Advanced Glider School Planned

ELMIRA, N. Y. (AP)—Plans for founding of a "graduate finishing school" here for glider pilots are being considered by local aviation authorities.

Maurice L. Waters, Jr., manager of the Elmira Area Soaring Corporation, said Leonard J. Martin, retired Greenwich, Conn., businessman, proposed to establish a non-profit school where advanced pilots could receive instruction in handling high performance ships. The proposed school would operate from May to October.

Chief Inspects Air Corps

MINEOLA, N. Y. (AP)—Without announcement, Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Air Corps, has begun a tour of the Army's aviation posts to determine how many of the new warplanes ordered by the War Department shall be assigned to each strategic area in the air defense system. From Mitchel Field here, he will proceed to Boston, Buffalo and Chicago.

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Round Trip to WINNIPESAUKEE and The Weirs, N. H. 1.69 — Special Every Sunday — Speed boat, see plane and picnic steamboat rides around Lake. Swimming, fishing, amusements. Leave No. Station—Daylight time 9 a. m. Returning leave Weirs, N. H., 6:40 p. m., 7:30 p. m. Also ask about bargain fares from Lowell to The Weirs
Round Trip to OLD ORCHARD 1.69 — Special Every Sunday — Leave No. Station—Daylight time 9 a. m. Returning leave Old Orchard 7:02 p. m. Also ask about bargain fares to Old Orchard Beach from Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Ipswich, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter and Dover
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Curb on Japanese Army Seen in U. S. Action

(Continued from Page 1)

be magnified many times over by reason of the surrounding stillness.

That seems to be what happened when the news of Washington's action reached the Japanese people. Not even the most fertile-minded Japanese leader-writer will be able to convince a majority of his readers that the United States has merely "gone imperialist," or is being difficult for the fun of it.

Careful of American Opinion

This aspect of Mr. Hull's note will be enhanced by the whole slant of Japanese policy toward the United States during the past two years. Throughout that time, it would appear to have been the settled policy of the Japanese Government to concede points to Washington while tightening the screw on Britain.

I was at Tokyo when the Panay outrage occurred, and Japanese officialdom sent for me, along with other foreign correspondents, to ask "what would be the reactions of this unfortunate event on opinion in the United States." The Japanese Government was visibly worried.

No such solicitude was exhibited when Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, was wounded by Japanese airmen while traveling by automobile from Nanking to Shanghai. Or when the British gunboat Ladybird was attacked.

I recollect the amusing incident at Tokyo one afternoon when the American Ambassador was seeking an audience with the Japanese Foreign Minister in order to present an official protest from his Government over the Panay incident—and the whole Foreign office staff was engaged to keeping the whereabouts of the Foreign Minister secret until Japan had first presented its apology—this game of hide and seek being played out in order that Japan should be in a position to point contritely to the fact that no diplomatic pressure was necessary to extract an expression of that nation's sorrow!

Will Strengthen Minority

How, then, will Japan view this new step?

By the Tokyo Government, the quiet formal note signed by Secretary Hull will be seen for what it is—a clear warning that even the Japanese army is not omnipotent. It will certainly strengthen the by no means inconsiderable or unimportant moderate minority within Japan, for whom Mr. Hull has performed a service which they could not perform for themselves.

To the fanatically-minded group which dreams of "Asia for the Asiatics," it will be calculated to make them pause while there is yet time.

To the Japanese people, coming on top of peace-hopes oft deferred, it will be a shock.

The people of Japan have a genuine and deep-seated regard for the United States which no amount of diplomatic incidents can quench. America is to them the one anti-imperialist power in the Far East; the one nation which harbors no selfish aims—the friend of humanity. Has not the United States poured forth money and service in the cause of suffering humanity in the Orient without hope of reward?

If, then, Washington deems it necessary to hint that the time has come to cry "halt" to certain excesses in China—even to consider, in certain circumstances, retaliatory action—large numbers of bewildered, patriotic, friendly and sincere Japanese will wonder why.

This may seem unimporant in a world dominated by dictators and armed might. Certainly no one who has lived in Japan can doubt the immense reserve of quiet patriotism and willing service which is at once the glory and the strength of the eight great islands. But Japanese public opinion counts for something.

U. S. Treaty Action Shocks Unprepared Japanese Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 28—News that the United States Government had denounced the 1911 trade treaty with Japan came as a severe shock to the Japanese public, which had been totally unprepared for any such news.

Due to a careful censoring of the news and the specially selected diet handed out to the Japanese public, there was little idea that any injury was being inflicted on America.

The Foreign Office has endeavored to ease the situation by an official statement announcing its willingness to conclude a new treaty "if Washington desires," adding that it believes America's action to be a political gesture connected with the British-Japanese negotiations on the Tientsin dispute.

Foreign Office spokesmen said that there would be no demand upon America to accept the changed situation in the East as a condition to signing a new treaty.

Tokyo Is Puzzled

TOKYO, July 28 (AP)—Referring to Washington's explanation that re-examination of the trade treaty with Japan led to the conclusion that the American-Japanese pact contained provisions needing new consideration, a Japanese statement said:

"These reasons of the American Government, which serve equally well for revision of the treaty, fail to explain fully why the American Government should have found it necessary to give notice of abrogation in such a hasty and abrupt manner."

Because of the suddenness of the action and the brevity of the explanation, it went on, "It is difficult to grasp the true motive" underlying the action.

Hints of Politics

"Although the American Government claims that the notification has no connection whatever with deliberations of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee," a reference to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg's proposal to abolish the American-Japanese Treaty, "the present action, coming as it does at the time of the Anglo-Japanese conversations, is highly susceptible to being generally interpreted as having political significance.

"A new situation is rapidly developing in East Asia. The Japanese Government has long been hoping that other countries of the world would frankly recognize this fact."

Abrogation of the nine-power treaty "without further ado" was suggested today by the newspaper Kokumin, considered the organ of the Army and ultra-nationalistic elements, in an editorial on the United States' latest move.

Opinion is rising in favor of the abrogation, says the paper, in which case the United States should be prepared to face a situation in which its rights and interests in China can no longer be tenable."

Protects China

Signed in Washington Feb. 6, 1922, by the United States, China, Japan, Britain, and five other powers, the nine-power treaty pledges its signatories to respect China's integrity and to "promote intercourse between China and the other powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity."

Concern apparent in official quarters over termination of the accord caused observers to believe Tokyo fears the action may lead to something more serious—possibly an arms embargo.

There were strong indications that official pressure was being exerted to prevent an anti-American campaign similar to recent anti-British outbursts.

Whether the United States action would drive Japan closer to the Rome-Berlin axis still was a matter of speculation, but anything isolating Japan from other powers tends to push it closer toward Germany and Italy.

The Japanese press carried many stories reassuring the public, such as statements the United States would suffer from the step because Japan buys more from America than it sells to it.

What puzzled Tokyo the most was that no hint had been given prior to the denunciation. Guesses on Washington's motive ranged from optimistic assertions that Washington was taking the lead in writing new agreements which would conform to the new situation to others that America was preparing for full economic pressure against Japan.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

reactions were considered to be swiftly justifying and attesting to the adroitness of the Hull maneuver. The element of warning that the United States will not indefinitely continue to supply Japan with the means of extinguishing China clearly has given great satisfaction to an American opinion which long considered this war supply trade an encouragement of aggression and an unethical American share in the China tragedy.

Hostile Action Avoided

At the same time the fact that no specific hostile act has yet been aimed and fired at Japan has comforted somewhat those who are concerned at the dangers of the United States being drawn into a war with Japan. They reason that if an embargo eventually is invoked, at least abundant warning will have been given.

Such at least are the tentative conclusions being drawn here today from editorials, statements by members of Congress, and opinions piped in from various parts of the country.

Senator Borah in particular, by his refusal yesterday to express any opposition to the Hull action, offered significant leadership to those noninterventionists who are anxious to stay out of war, and yet to end the anomolous state of affairs in which the United States is selling Japan the bulk of its war supplies.

Note Conciliatory in Tone

Meanwhile, the conciliatory form of the Hull note, the consistent refusal of Mr. Hull to authorize any inflammatory interpretation so far as official views are concerned, and the obvious opening of the door to negotiations during the six months period ahead, are tentatively held to be bearing fruit in the relative moderation exhibited at Tokyo.

Reports were received here that a Japanese Foreign Office spokesman had quickly sought to soften the original cabled dispatches which made headlines in the American papers last night: "Japanese to retaliate! Japanese to require U. S. to recognize its 'new order in China!'" and the like. They described him as implying that Japan had much to gain from a new treaty while yet clearly indicating that his Government recognized the power behind the Hull action.

It is recognized here that the Japanese Government usually retires behind a wall of secrecy while slowly making up its collective mind on an event of this importance, and that tomorrow's reactions may be more militant than today's. But whatever the decision, the State Department believes that it will be prepared. For it contains one faction which does not expect the Japanese military to listen to anything but superior force which is threatened, and if not heeded, applied at least in economic form. This faction will find the decks cleared for action by Mr. Hull's step.

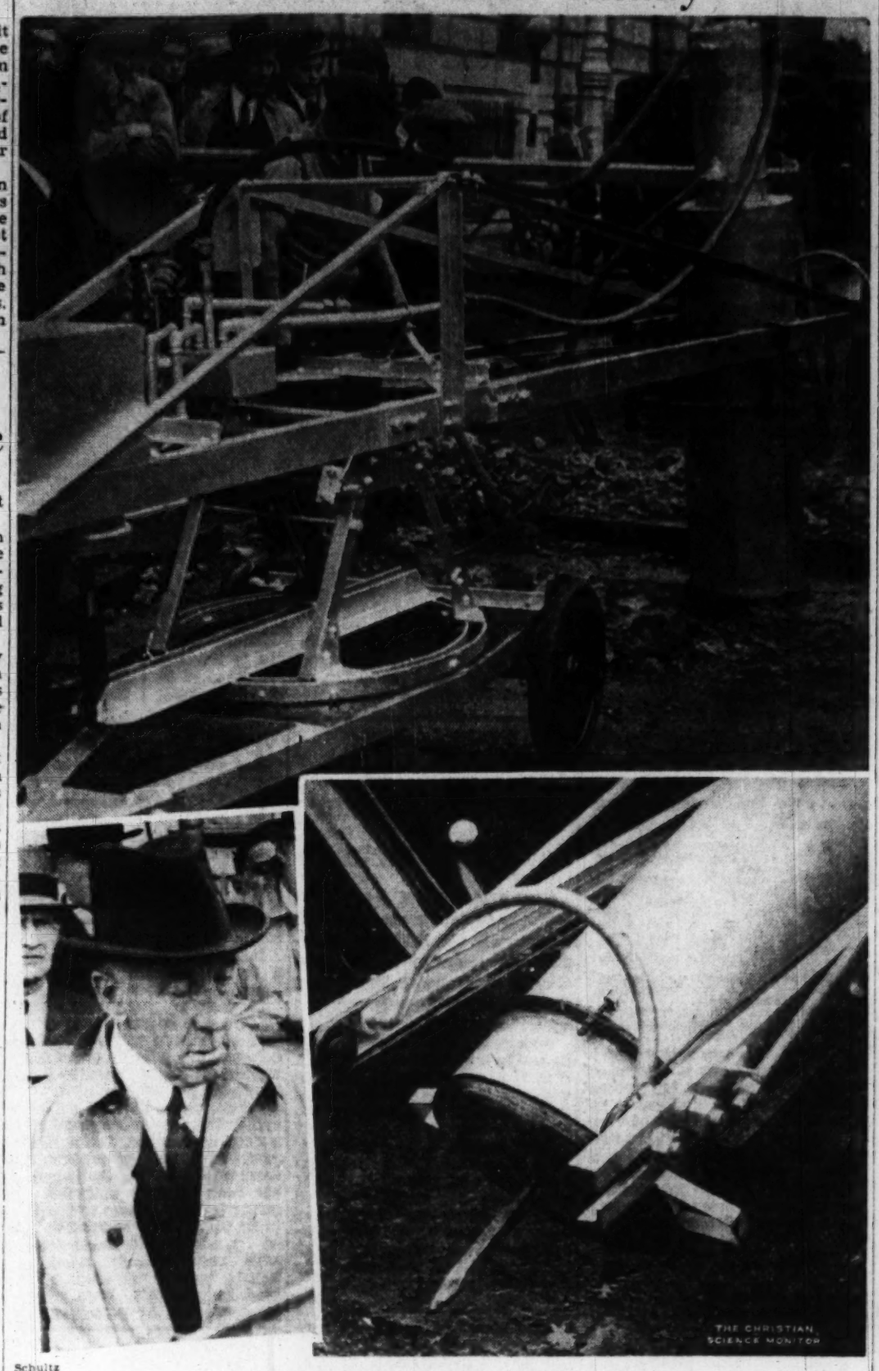
The more cautious wing of opinion still believes there is an opportunity to make the threats effective, by a conciliatory and negotiating approach, without having to endure the general distress to world trade which would result from applying them. And this group is today pointing out that no more generous opportunity to test the chances of negotiation could be provided than by the Hull procedure.

Auto Delivers Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—After five years in which Miss Alice Lee Cox, Carroll County, Virginia, school librarian, has handled the public school circulating books by using her passenger automobile, a modern bookmobile is in service today. Its duty will be to carry more than 12,000 volumes within easy reach of school children and adults in the County's rural area.

It Breaks Concrete Silently



Schultz

British Device Displaces Noisy Drill

Upper: London's new silent concrete breaker. Lower left: The inventor of silent road drill, Walter R. Pettit, watches at controls. Lower right: The silent road drill prepares for action.

Pneumatic Drill Is Shushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—City workers the world over who find it difficult to work in a noise greater than that made by seven typewriters, seven typists and an office-boy, will be glad to hear that the ubiquitous pneumatic road drill has met its Waterloo at last. It has been effectively silenced by an engineer here.

The new "Pettit quiet concrete breaker," recently demonstrated here, is so quiet that it cannot be heard 35 yards away above normal traffic noises.

Invented, after three years' work and at a cost of £3,000, by a London engineer named Walter R. Pettit, the new machine, it is claimed, does the work of four ordinary drills.

The hooded pick is suspended by a cantilever arm from a small truck. The operator lowers it onto the concrete, starts it, stops it, and withdraws the drill, all by small hand controls. The drill is kept pressing on the surface by compressed air applied at the other end of the arm. As the operator never touches the drill he can work it the whole day without becoming unduly tired.

The new drill can break through 12 inches of the best concrete in nine seconds, whereas an ordinary drill takes 18 seconds. A compressed air-operated piston inside the hood forces the pick out of the concrete. This eliminates the possibility of the pick sticking in the concrete, which frequently occurs with the unsilenced drill. The drill can be moved down the cantilever arm, which, in turn, can be swung through a wide semi-circle. A large area can thus be broken before moving the truck.

The insulated hood eliminates high frequency notes and reduces low frequency ones. People can converse around the machine in an ordinary voice and without strain. All that can be heard of the drill is a muffled thudding like that of a quick running motorcycle engine.

Recent tests carried out in Park Lane, London, showed that at 15 yards distance the Pettit concrete breaker registered only five phons of noise above the ordinary street background. Four unsilenced drills, all working at once, registered 13 phons. At 35 yards the Pettit breaker was indistinguishable from the background noises, while the four other drills registered nine phons.

Berlin Hits Roosevelt Move

BERLIN, July 28 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter declares the United States' notice of termination of its commercial treaty with Japan "is another example of the autocratic rule" of President Roosevelt.

The paper declares the action was "without doubt the immediate result of the British retreat in the Far East."

Under the heading, "Roosevelt's interference in Eastern Asia," the newspaper said, "One of the Anglo-Saxon partners seeks through an outward renunciation to acquire Japanese tolerance of its Far Eastern interests and in the same moment the other partner springs into the breach in order to exert pressure on Japan.

"It is a maneuver which shows how justified was the warning of the Japanese press against premature optimism and trust in London's word."

Accusing President Roosevelt of "making light of the deliberations of the national representatives," Völkischer Beobachter said the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had advised against immediate notice of termination of the treaty.

"This is another example of the autocratic rule of this world apostle of democracy, and how little he worries about the opinion of his own country," the paper said.

The newspaper then quoted import and export statistics which it said showed that the State Department's action would be a "more grievous loss" to the American economy than to the Japanese.

If the United States Government actually intends to conduct an "economic war" with Japan, the paper declared, it again will be the cotton farmers who will suffer just as they bear "the main burden of Roosevelt's trade war with Germany."

"It is not a secret any more today that Roosevelt recklessly is sacrificing the interests of his own lan di norder to promote the war policy of his democratic friends in Western Europe."

Fascists Call Action 'Crude'

ROME, July 28 (AP)—Il Tevere, the only Fascist newspaper to comment editorially on denunciation of the United States-Japanese trade treaty, today called it a "crude new episode in the white war" against totalitarian powers.

Other newspapers merely published long accounts of the denunciation with reaction from Tokyo and London.

Il Tevere said the move "is entirely unjustified, shows up the intentions of Roosevelt and unmasks their hypocrisy.

"Its value is that of hysterical reaction to the submissive behavior of Britain and it gives sufficient proof of Roosevelt's bellicosity and of the subordination of American interests to a political vendetta which the Jewish circle of the White House has decided to carry out."

Lindbergh in Baltimore

BALTIMORE Md. (AP) — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh paid a visit July 27 to the Glenn L. Martin aviation plant. He flew a single-seated Seversky army pursuit ship.

Shanghai Cheers U. S. Coup as New Check on Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 28—The Chinese authorities regard Washington's denunciation of the 1911 trade treaty with Japan as the most encouraging gesture for many months. It has offset the concern with which they viewed the negotiations between Sir Robert Craigie, the British ambassador, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita.

It has raised hopes that Britain and France will follow America's example in doing something that promises restriction of Japanese war supplies.

SHANGHAI, July 27 (AP)—American and British business men here expressed enthusiastic approval of America's denunciation of the Japanese Trade Treaty. Many of them have been disappointed with their own Government's Far Eastern policy.

Informed circles expressed the opinion that recent incidents in which Americans were slapped by Japanese sentries and other occurrences involving United States citizens had provided the final impetus for Washington to act.

The public in China was somewhat surprised since most incidents involving Americans have not been reported in the local press. The Japanese military has made every effort to minimize the incidents whenever the news leaked out.

The American action caused a 10 per cent slump in Japanese-sponsored Federal Reserve Bank notes at Tientsin yesterday.

Earlier in the day the Chinese, discouraged by developments in the British-Japanese negotiations at Tokyo, had rushed to get rid of their National currency and caused the Federal Reserve money to skyrocket to a 15 per cent premium for the first time since it was issued.

Banff Tourist Traffic Sets Week-End Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Motor traffic to Banff via the east gate during the three-day period June 30 to July 2, established a new week-end record when 2,606 automobiles entered the park. During the same period a total of 4,114 visitors made use of the bathing facilities provided at the hot springs in Banff National Park.

More Newsprint Produced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Newsprint production in Canada during the first five months of the current year totaled 1,100,519 tons, compared with 1,058,177 tons in the corresponding period of a year ago.

The U. S. Discipline of Japan: What the Press Thinks of It

American editorial opinion generally supports the Roosevelt-Hull action in serving six months' notice on Japan for termination of the 1911 commercial treaty. Selected comments:

Atlanta Constitution (D)—One of the most pleasing features of the action is, while it serves emphatic notice on Tokyo that this country does not intend to close its eyes and stop its ears to the high-handed attitude of the Japanese in China, especially as regard to the interests of this nation and its citizens, at the same time there is a six-month interval before any embargo could be put in force. This provides time for careful consideration here and also, it is hoped, for the adoption of a more reasonable course by the Japanese themselves.

Washington Post (Ind. R.)—There may be countries, perhaps Japan among them, which really think that a handful of Senate isolationists can prevent the United States from having a reasoned foreign policy, and acting on it. If so, the action of Secretary Hull on Wednesday night will be educational abroad as well as popular at home.

Baltimore Morning Sun (Ind. D.)—Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull . . . are serving notice on Japan—and on Germany and Italy—that it will not do to discount the United States, that it will not do to assume this country is committed to a policy of passivity no matter what may happen in the world. It is a serious business. We approach closer and closer to economic war with Japan. . . . We should also understand the possibility that economic war will lead to physical war.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Ind.)—Of primary importance, the bold action taken by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull opens the way to imposition . . . of an embargo on the export of war materials to Japan.

New York Times (Ind. D)—The notice given by our Government . . . is the most important diplomatic move made by the United States since the war in China started. . . . To China it cannot fail to bring encouragement in a dark hour. . . . It notifies Britain that if she adopts a stronger policy in the face of Japanese pressure she will not stand alone.

New York Herald Tribune (Ind. R.)—The very resentful official reaction in Tokyo to Secretary Hull's notice is extremely interesting as a confession that Japan intends to deserve, six months hence, all the punitive restrictions on her trade with this country, which the expiration of the treaty will make possible. . . . Short of an ultimatum to Japan to sever diplomatic relations unless she gave prompt evidence of respect for the treaties she has signed, it (the U. S. action) was the only correct thing to do.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant (Ind.) — The Administration is said to have made its sudden decision . . . because of reports that Americans in China had been slapped by Japanese . . . but . . . retaliation is likely to invite not only worse indignities and greater perils for Americans in China but a breach of diplomatic relations. . . . Even if Japan did not proceed formally to declare war, the imposition of an embargo depriving it of goods needed to maintain not only its military activities but its civil life might easily spur it to seek them by an attack on the Philippines. . . .

Boston Herald (R.)—The outcome of it all is entirely conjectural. The effect on Japan of the Pittman embargo would be disastrous if figures of Japanese-American trade mean anything. The consequence to Japan if the treaty lapses in six months and she is not allowed a free intercourse which she and most nations now enjoy would be just as damaging. Apparently, Japan would risk almost everything and gain nothing if the present temper of the American people should be expressed in legislation.

Nor should the negotiations between Russia on the one side and England and France on the other be overlooked. If those conversations should be successful, Japan would be so exposed to grave danger from two sources that it is hardly conceivable that she would not choose to moderate her course in China and try to placate the United States.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. D.)—Denunciation of the 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan is a measure of self-protection by the United States. London now expresses a willingness to co-operate by also denouncing her trade treaty with Japan. If this is done, all talk of any resulting embargoes leading to a retaliatory war is nonsense, for it is from the two Anglo-Saxon nations that Japan gets virtually all her war supplies. If the objection is raised that this step is not in line with a neutral policy, it only goes to show the impossibility of following a policy against aggressors who have no respect for their treaty commitments.

St. Louis Post Dispatch (Ind. D.): The State Department acts in accordance with public opinion when it moves to terminate the 1911 trade treaty with Japan. . . . After Britain's recent backdown in the Orient, the American action should restore some balance to the conquest-mad militarists of Japan. It is a step fully in accord with the President's policy of using "methods short of war" to restrain the aggressors.

Kansas City Star (Ind.) — Japan is left guessing. Heretofore Japan has dealt in uncertainty. It is she who has been able to offer false hopes to those who would help her, and indulge in implied threats to all who opposed her. Now it is she who is unsure. It will be interesting to see how the Japanese respond to their own medicine.

Detroit Free Press (Ind.) — The intelligent individuals in charge of things in Tokyo will easily get the point . . . that the American Government and people are greatly dissatisfied with the scant consideration Japan has been giving United States rights, interests and nationals in Asia and with the way it has thrown overboard its obligations as a signer of the Nine Power Treaty.

The Denver Post (Ind.)—Secretary Hull should have told Japan bluntly that she has not been living up to her part of the bargain and that the United States is expressing resentment of Japanese attempts to drive Americans out of the Chinese market.

San Francisco Chronicle (Ind. R.)—The step the United States Government has taken with Japan is incalculable. No one can tell to what it may lead. Nevertheless, we believe it represents the feeling of most Americans. It has burned us all up to see going out of our ports the materials with which Japan prosecutes her horrible war on China. . . . Thank God our Government is not of the "appeasing" frame of mind.

Variety of Puppets Displayed In Paris at Musée Galliera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Puppets of every kind from the Javanese dolls, whose limbs are moved by the help of two additional sticks, to the latest development in the shadow theater have been gathered together in the Musée Galliera here.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit is the "Théâtre de Nohant" (1849-1872) for whose puppets George Sand, the famous French writer, made the costumes.

The most elaborate feature in the collections is that of Leopold Dor, including old and new Italian, Belgian, German, Czechoslovakian, and English sets of puppets. France is represented by the well-known "Cabotins d'Amiens," the "Marionettes Lyriques de Paris" (1852-1867), several sets of puppets from Lyons, and others from Paris with their "Polichinelle"—the French cousin of Punch and Pulcinella—whose successor was "Guignol."

A very beautiful exhibit of shadow theater, many paintings, engravings, sketches, and manuscripts referring to marionettes complete the collection.

4,000 Makes of Autos

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 4,000 makes of automobiles have appeared since the first car propelled by an internal combustion engine was shown in France in 1868, the Smithsonian Institution said July 27.

Cobb Hopes to Hit 360 Miles an Hour

LONDON (AP)—John Cobb, auto speed king, hopes to do six miles a minute on the Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah next month.

"I feel fairly confident that with the modification made to my car I shall be able to reach a speed of at least six miles a minute," he said. Mr. Cobb plans to sail Saturday on the liner Samaria for New York and to reach Salt Lake City about Aug. 8.

WPA Builds Roads

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, anounces that WPA workers built or improved approximately 68,000 miles of streets and roadways during the eight months ending last March 1. Most of the construction consisted of unpaved rural roads, he said.

During the same period, WPA workers built or improved more than 13,000 bridges.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

Nomination of Fly to FCC Introduces Hopeful Quality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Appointment of James Lawrence Fly, general counsel of the Tennessee Valley Authority, to succeed Frank R. McNinch as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, and probably to become its Chairman, introduces an entirely new and hopeful element into the thorny, complicated problems of the FCC.

Mr. Fly, a young Texan, who towers six-feet-three, is one of the ablest lawyers in the Government service and one of its most conciliatory soft-spoken, effective diplomats. Graduate of Annapolis, he left the navy in 1923, studied law, and in 1929 was appointed a Special Assistant Attorney-General by President Hoover. With the coming of the Roosevelt Administration his wider opportunities began, and since 1934 he has been one of the key men in TVA.

© Harris & Ewing

James Lawrence Fly
General counsel for TVA nominated by President Roosevelt to FCC post Frank R. McNinch resigned.

Important Part

There is perhaps no more difficult job in the whole Government service, and few of greater practical importance, than the chairmanship of the FCC. Mr. McNinch, whose resignation was made known yesterday, has been a hammer-and-tongs type of executive. He has stirred up things within the Commission in crusader fashion, and the results are frankly recognized as being less than satisfactory, although the FCC has improved over the point of disorder and deadlock to which it had sunk a year or more ago.

Mr. Fly represents the antithesis of the McNinch tactics. Though he is a New Dealer, he is not considered impractical. Rather, he brings a practical approach to most problems, and all through the TVA's internal storms retained the respect of both sides. He prepared the legal cases by which TVA ultimately won through to a clear track ahead, and now with the dismantling of its legal staff, looks forward to new problems. Under the Hoover Administration, he had handled the antitrust prosecution of the Sugar Institute case.

"Watch Jimmy Fly"

Ever since 1934, inside observers of TVA have said: "Watch Jimmy Fly," for he was in many respects a stabilizing and effective influence under great difficulties. He is regarded as one of the Administration's ablest, soundest, younger men. Mr. Fly has had little contact with the extremists of the New Deal, but has successfully stuck to his own job.

The new FCC Commissioner has a Texan's soft-speaking drawl, but also plenty of determination and drive to go with it. He has been a trouble-shooter before, being lent by TVA to the SEC and to the Bonneville Administration on occasion.

Now, observers hope, more real progress may be made in cleaning up FCC. At the next session of Congress, legislation to change the size of the board and otherwise clean up that tangled organization may be enacted. But the extent will largely be gauged by the success Mr. Fly has in cleaning up administratively meantime. It is a tough nut to crack, but not an impossible one, Washington agrees.

Mr. Fly is one of quite a number of public men who were able to get university training at one of the service academies, and then go on to nonservice work. He was born in Seagoville, Dallas County, Texas, graduated from Dallas High School in 1916 and the Naval Academy in 1920. For three years he remained in the Navy, and then resigned in 1923 to attend Harvard Law School, and has been a lawyer ever since. He entered Government service in 1929.

O'Dwyer to Run For Kings County District Attorney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Confronted with a major scandal which has thrice caused the supersedence of the Democratic County Prosecutor, two of whose assistants now are under indictment while another has pleaded guilty to charges, the Kings County Democratic machine is out today with a "clean government" candidate for District Attorney in that Borough. The designee is County Judge William O'Dwyer, who lived the first 20 of his 50 years in County Mayo, Eire, and in New York was longshoreman, plasterer's helper, and policeman until night school study opened up the field of law, and with 1932, brought him a Magistracy.

The selection of Judge O'Dwyer shelves the organization's nine-year perennial incumbent, District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan, who got the office in 1930 by appointment, has twice run the gauntlet of election, and whose official conduct, never free of criticism, is now the subject of inquiry by John Harlan Amen, Special Assistant Attorney General, whom Gov. Herbert H. Lehman named to supersede him last winter.

Good Government Issue

Frank V. Kelly, Kings County Democratic boss, whose organization this week plucked the United States Federal attorneyship of the Eastern District of New York, one of the choice patronage plums of the country, for Harold M. Kennedy, a member of the Amen staff, said the O'Dwyer appointment was proof that the Democratic Party was as much interested in clean government as any other group.

"Judge O'Dwyer's nomination is the answer to any critic bold enough to say that the Democratic Party in this County condones misconduct of any kind in any place," Mr. Kelly added. "With Judge O'Dwyer as District Attorney, the people of Brooklyn will be certain that all criminals will be promptly pursued and vigorously prosecuted and the law enforced without fear or favor."

Judge O'Dwyer, who became a Magistrate in 1932 by appointment of Joseph V. McKee, then Acting Mayor, reached the County Court bench last year by appointment of the Governor to fill a vacancy. Two other Democrats will oppose him in the fall primary, Samuel Leibowitz, criminal lawyer, and Assemblyman Crawford W. Hawkins, both having announced their candidacy without benefit of the machine.

The Republicans still have to designate for the race, but the American Labor Party has announced its support of City Magistrate Charles Solomon, a one-time Socialist and one of the five members of his Party to be ousted from the Legislature in the post-war-anti-radical hysteria of 1920. He was appointed to the bench by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in 1935.

P. R. Contest Again

Meanwhile the drive to mobilize independent reform forces for the proportional representation election of a New City Council this fall had new impetus today in the announcement that the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee which functioned actively for the Fusion Council slate at the first "P. R." election two years ago, will again present a ticket. Charles C. Burlingham was elected to succeed Samuel Seabury as Chairman of the Committee, with George H Hallett, Jr., Secretary of the Citizens Union, Secretary.

The efforts of the Committee will center on recommendations for a well-balanced Fusion list of candidates on whom government forces of the City can unite regardless of their National party affiliations to insure an actual good government majority in the second City Council. On its first councilmanic essay in 1937, the Committee helped to elect 10 members of the 26-member body in the drive to wipe out the overweighted Democratic organization majority which dominated the old supplanted Board of Aldermen.

The McNutt Smile

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Mrs. Paul V. McNutt and Daughter, Louise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Capital is going to see the McNutt smile from three angles these days, it seems. Here the wife and daughter of the new Federal Security Administrator, formerly High Commissioner of the Philippines, greet friends as they arrive at the station.

President Studies Hatch Bill; Attitude Implies Possible Veto

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—President Roosevelt today pledged himself unequivocably to the objectives of the Hatch bill, which prohibits political activities of Federal Government employees, and then went on to outline objections to this particular measure so broadly and forcefully as to make a veto seem entirely probable.

However, the President warned definitely that his mind is not made up, that the problem is still in the study stage. His reservations make it also possible that after setting forth in some clear fashion all his objections to the bill, thus letting off steam, the President would ultimately sign it.

The issue is a crucial one, because the Hatch bill while aimed at the removal of admittedly vicious practices, is also attributed with the politcal effect of preventing President Roosevelt from exerting a strong direct influence over next year's Democratic National Convention. It may, then, involve a great deal in the Nation's immediate political future, and the President's decision—to veto or not to veto—may be decisive for his own political fortunes.

Cites Several Weaknesses

Asked about his attitude toward the bill, on which he had conferred with Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, its sponsor, the President said he had a lot more studying to do before he could make up his mind. He pointed out that the bill is very vague, that the question of methods of enforcement is a very real one, and that the omission of similar regulations applied to States raises new problems.

"Suppose, said the President, you are a voter and also a federal employee. Can you go to a political meeting under the Hatch bill? Nobody knows, he replied. Your best friend is running for office, continued Mr. Roosevelt. He asks you to sit on the platform at his rally. Can you? Nobody knows. You send him voluntarily a check of $25. Will you be breaking the law? Nobody knows.

Government employees, interested in their civic duties, ought to have some guidance on these questions, continued the President. Read the Hatch bill, he advised correspondents, and you will get as many opinions of its meaning as there are people who read it.

Is It Constitutional?

From these questions rises the further question as to whether the bill is constitutional. Is it constitutional to debar citizens from going to a political meeting? And what kind of a political meeting could you attend? Could you sit in the back row? Or on the platform? And would it be illegal to applaud?

Reminded that the bill debars from political activity people getting relief, the President asked, "What is relief?" and agreed that it might include farmers getting agricultural benefit payments.

Adding up all these objections, with the President's definite statement that there was no agreement on the bill's real meaning, it would seem a logical necessity—from his point of view—to veto it. And yet the President warned correspondents from jumping to this conclusion. He left the implication that a protesting statement, by which the President permitted the bill to become law but pointed the way to future revisions and clarifications, might be a way out.

Senator Hatch and other supporters of the measure deny that it has such sweeping implications as indicated.

Hatch Feels Optimistic

The New Mexican Senator, after his talk with the President, expressed confidence that it would not be vetoed. His position is that the bill's prohibitions are clear enough in intent, and should not be treated to a "reductio ad absurdum." He points out that the measure says that Federal employees shall not take "any active part in political management or in political campaigns," and that the words "active part" obviously mean much more than mere attendance at political meetings.

The significant passage of the Hatch bill follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person employed in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, or any agency or department thereof, to use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof. No officer or employee in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government or any agency or department thereof, shall take active part in political management or in political campaigns. All such persons shall retain the right to vote as they may choose and to express their opinions on all political subjects.

The crux of the problem is how to define "any active part," or to determine what constitutes "use" or "official authority or influence . . ." Would such restrictions deny the constitutional prerogatives of citizenship? That is the question now being pondered.

Primitive Indians Of Guatemala Are Full of Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Primitive civilizations usually include no organized system of buying and selling and it has been supposed that our own was thus unique in its commercial set-up, its mortgages, and its "egg-money" budgets. But the surprisingly advanced practices of the Central American Indians have upset some of the calculations of the anthropologists and they're looking further into the matter.

Robert Redfield, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago revealed in a recent lecture here that in Guatemala, for example, "everybody buys in the market and practically everybody sells." He said he found that land is bought, sold, and even mortgaged, and that prices of practically all goods and services vary according to the law of supply and demand.

Otherwise, these natives, he said, are primitive in every respect. They use crude tools, only one in a thousand is able to read or write, and they are dominated by a great body of child-like superstitious and pagan beliefs.

It is probable that before the conquest of Guatemala 400 years ago, he said, the market system was well developed and there was some sort of currency. Today not all vendors are producers of the goods they sell, he said. A substantial minority of Indian merchants are professional middlemen who buy at wholesale and sell at retail. In one town, Solola, he recounted, more than 1,100 sellers offered goods to 5,000 buyers.

Homes are built on contract by hired builders. Even the picturesque religious ceremonies, he said, are run by a "producer," and each participant rents his costumes.

Four Bills Hold Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

amendments head-on said to exempt 2,000,000 workers in canneries and other farm processing industries. The Administration bitterly opposes the "Barden amendments." The Senate has not acted. Passage of any revision at this session is not expected.

Lending Bill is Pivot

Congress will probably quit as soon as the lending bill is out of the way. Adjournment does not mean, however, that the other bills are lost, for they will retain their present status when Congress reassembles next January. But since the lending bill is being most strongly pushed it has become the vehicle on which advocates of certain other measures hope to carry their proposals to passage.

Among the latter there are two principal groups of amendments, which are really separate bills. One group includes the McCarran Amendment to restore the WPA prevailing wage, the Murray Amendment to abolish the 10-month WPA rotation on the rolls, and other labor proposals.

Another group includes proposals to get more money for direct grants out of the Treasury, to supplement the WPA and similar provisions which are on a loan basis. The Senate voted down proposals by Lucas and Maloney to this effect yesterday, but the attempt will probably be revived in the House.

On the other hand, the House is believed to be opposed to labor legislation riders such as the prevailing wage amendment. Thus there is plenty of room for sharp conflict and the usual last minute fireworks noise and heat which accompany closing days.

Barkley Demands Action

Senator Barkley is determined to get quick action. He said he would keep the Chamber in session all night if necessary, following two days of 12-hours continuous debate each, to get the bill through. The debate has explored each phase of the bill carefully so far, without limitation of speeches.

It must be said, however, that the real battle has centered in corridors and lobbies in the give-and-take of vote swapping, rather than on the Senate floor. Here there have been the usual arguments for the Administration fiscal policies, and the sharp counter-arguments against them.

Most important vote so far was that yesterday in which the $500,000,000 lending feature for express toll-road feature was preserved by a scant majority of two votes, over the Byrd amendment to wipe out the whole section. The vote was 40 to 38, and was so narrow that Senator Byrd proposed to try the matter again.

On the Senate floor the feature was the vehement assault by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia on Roosevelt deficit financing, which followed in tone and expression the powerful speech made the day before by Senator Byrd. A second highlight was a clash between Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, one of the most conservative and one of the most progressive Senators. The issue was over rural electrification administration loans, which Senator Norris would have extended and Senator Taft kept where they are.

Complicated as are all the issues being brought together into the Senate lending bill, it is simplicity itself compared to the conflicts which have broken out in the House. These are coming to a head in the Democratic Caucus which the leadership is trying to keep calm and orderly. Involved in the matter is the key Rules Committee under the unofficial leadership of Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia, and its insistence upon presenting a rule permitting the Barden amendments to be debated.

Involved in this technical matter of "rules" and House Parliamentary maneuvers is the basic clash between New Deal Liberals and labor group, and the Conservative side, who provide a majority of the Chamber in those increasingly frequent occasions when the Republicans join with the Democratic "Old Guard" wing.

Washington Sideglances

Chicken time in Capital—A Congressman takes spelling holiday — It's the prairie home for TVA's sponsor—Front porch brigade marches off early—Politics in a barber shop—And trash!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chickens, Chickens, Chickens: Washington entertained delegates to the World's Poultry Congress this week, as they passed through en ruote to Cleveland, Ohio. At the official luncheon they were given fried chicken à la Maryland; at the ceremonial diner it was breast of capon. And no doubt eggs for breakfast. That's what is called a bus-man's holiday.

Shop Talk: Disillusioned legislators ars distilling sardonic wisdom at this stage of the session. Representative Luther Patrick, (O) of Alabama, brought forth this gem on the House floor: "The politician delivers what the statesman promises." And Senator Josh Lee, (D) of Oklahoma, said he got a letter from a constituent saying: "Stop this blankety-blank spending! P. S. Don't cut off any of our projects."

Page McGuffey: A Washington columnist has a letter written by a Congressman in which the following misspelled words occur: "explane," "gayity," "itenirery," "mediom," "histronic," "hering." Everybody knows that Congressmen's secretaries look after their spelling, just as copy desks and proofreaders take care of the slips made by newspaper writers. But where had this Congressman's secretary gone? The letter was written to the conductor of a nationally known radio spelling bee. Perhaps that explains matters.

True to the Prairies: Many members of Congress have chosen to desert their native states, usually after failure of re-election, and settle in Washington. Some eminent and world-famous legislators see very little of their states, but are so loyally supported by local pride that there is no doubt of their re-election. But Senator George W. Norris, (Ind) of Nebraska, does not belong to these groups. Invited this week to retire to Tennessee, when he leaves Congress, and live in the heart of his own exhilarating TVA experiment, he said: "Whatever of my life may remain when I retire will be spent among my people of Nebraska, who have stuck by me through thick and thin for many years."

Beating the Gun: Legislators drifted out of Washington this week like movie patrons leaving just as the final scenes begin and the climax arrives—so as to avoid the rush. But they were really playing hooky. Seeing the end in sight, they could not resist the lure of shady porches at home, or glamorous foreign shores. A sizeable delegation left for the Interparliamentary Union sessions in Europe. But the front-porch brigade was even larger. Most of the wives had gone on ahead.

Unbeetled Brows: Senator Joseph F. Guffey, (D) of Pennsylvania, has trimmed his long, busy eyebrows. "Now," he says, "I'm out of the Vice-Presidential race."

Asbestos in Red Tape: Washington is still crammed with unexamined archives, forgotten sheaves of documents, barrels, and boxes under the attic eaves, filing cabinets in the basements, even though great progress has been made in collating and sifting these old papers. The other day the Bureau of Standards carried out experiments in razing and firefighting, as they sought to level the old Firestone Building, Fourth Street and Independence Avenue, S. W. Here the new Social Security Building is to stand. For days, the old building was swept by fire, as the experts tested methods of extinguishing the flames with carbon dioxide. The structure had already been somewhat battered by the wreckers. The flames and the chemicals did the worst. And then—after it had been decided that good old water was better than carbon dioxide in putting out fires—the astonished workmen found several old-fashioned filing cabinets bulging with papers and documents, scarcely damaged at all!

Alfalfa-Seed Output To Reach New Peak In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Alfalfa seed production of Saskatchewan will run to more than 6,000,000 pounds this year, which is the highest production on record in the Province. The alfalfa-seed industry has grown tremendously in a short space of time Three years ago it was only 175,000 pounds; two years ago 660,000 pounds. Last year it jumped to 2,000,000 pounds.

Most of this year's seed is grown in the Whitefox area of northern Saskatchewan by newly-organized co-operative growers. The gray bush soil in this area has been particularly favorable to its growth.

Only recently was organized the Saskatchewan Alfalfa Growers Co-operative Marketing Association.

Law Against Marring Alien Labels Upheld

NEW YORK (AP)—Constitutionality of the law requiring stamps or labels on imported goods to indicate their origin and prohibiting removal of foreign-made designations was upheld July 27 by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The decision was made on an appeal by Matthew Ury, an auto-electric distributor. Mr. Ury was fined $1,500 by Federal Judge John C. Knox on his plea of guilty to a charge of defacing or removing the word "Germany" from electric generators.

Despite his plea, Mr. Ury appealed on the grounds the law was unconstitutional, and could not apply to merchandise which had "come to rest" and was no longer in interstate or international commerce.

Sunday Trucking Banned in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Commercial motor trucks, with certain exceptions, will be barred from long sectors of five important Texas highways on Sundays and major holidays. The order of the Texas Railroad Commission becomes effective August 1. It will affect approximately 5,500 trucks.

Excepted are farmers and other private haulers transporting their own goods and commercial carriers moving fresh meats, fish, poultry and dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables and commodities requiring refrigeration in transit.

Underground System

Tunnels aggregating 108 miles in length are part of the giant aqueduct which will bring Colorado River water to Los Angeles.

Legion's Peace Garden Receives British Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A cubic foot of earth from Westminster Abbey and another from Iona Castle, Scotland, arrived in Montreal recently aboard the liner Ascania, en route to Cleveland where they will form the soil for the planting of a tree in the American Legion Peace Gardens there.

The earth was in the custody of C. G. May and J. S. Parkin, two British delegates to the World Poultry Congress in Cleveland. They also brought with them rare specimens of fowl bred in the British Isles.

N. Y. Fair Studies How to Boost Gate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—The immediate necessity of finding a means of stimulating attendance at the New York World's Fair was having the attention of the Fair's Executive Committee today, which has before it the increasingly insistent demand of the New York World's Fair Exhibitors Association that something be done.

As if to emphasize the importance of current meetings on the attendance problem, visitors at the Fair yesterday numbered only 101,220, of whom paid admissions totaled 71,491. This is one of the lowest gates of the year and comes during the season when attendance was expected to be at flood-tide. Original estimates held that a daily average attendance of 300,000 during the Fair's entire six months would be necessary to make it a financial success.

Further trouble for the management arose when 36 representatives of contractors who did major construction work on the Fair met at the New York Athletic Club and appointed a Committee to see about "a lot of money" owed them. Unconfirmed reports said that the contractors are owed $12,000,000 and are having difficulty collecting the money not only from the Fair Corporation, but also from foreign and domestic concessionaires.

Hibernians Elect Kerrigan

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Ancient Order of Hibernians has chosen for president a gentleman with a true Irish name, Joseph Kerrigan, of Lawrence, Mass. Montreal was selected for the 1941 convention.

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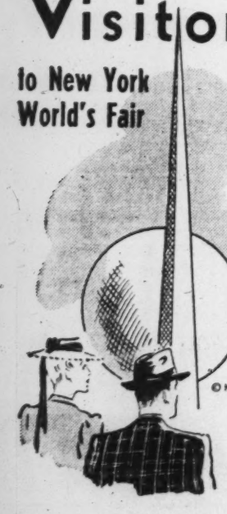
Visitors to New York World's Fair



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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Sundial—Time-Piece of Honorable Pedigree

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Record the Sunny Hours—With Homemade Dial—Why Not?

Not Intricate, Especially With Help of the Mayalls And You Enter Vast Halls of the Ancients

By Herbert B. Nichols
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For those who would like to know how to make their own sundial, or erect one of the "tailor-made" variety, Hale, Cushman and Flint Company of Boston in recent months has published "Sundials," by R. Newton Mayall and Margaret L. Mayall, the best book we know of on the subject, for amateurs ($2). A chapter on the development of dials covers the subject from ancient times to the present, another on why the dial tells time gives you all you need to know to get started.

Then with interest thoroughly aroused there come chapters on how to design and make various types of dials with simple instructions for determining which of the many varieties would suit your needs best. How to lay out the hour lines is perhaps the most difficult of all the instructions, but even this task is made simple by the Mayall-and-Mayall rules. For those braves who pass the easy tests, there's always Chapter I of the appendix with "Formulas for Computing the Position of the Hour Lines on Many Types of Dials, by Trigonometry," or "How to Compute the Azimuth and Altitude of the Sun."

A Gift for Kings and Queens

In the days of Europe's Golden Age the sundial became a proper gift for kings and queens, and the use of both portable and stationary forms spread rapidly throughout the continent. Portable or "watch-pocket" type dials were made in as many varieties as the stationary type. Dial makers vied with each other for supremacy, kept their methods secret, shrouded them in mystery, and construction was a lucrative occupation.

According to historians, some of the world's finest dials were made in the period from 1500 to 1800, when famous astronomers and mathematicians like Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Herschel, and Delambre were making outstanding contributions in their special fields. Men well versed in mathematics and astronomy felt it their duty to acquaint everybody with the theory of constructing and reading dials.

It was all so simple that even uneducated peasants learned the trick—and the means for making this change from secretiveness to openness is held due to the invention of moveable type for printing, without which the production of even one book was laborious. It enabled the spread of such extra information as how to add various lines called "furniture," in order to learn not only the hour, but the day of the year, the height of the sun, the time of sunrise and sunset, the azimuth of the fun and festival days.

Two Basic Facts

Should the sundial-making hobby strike you some day as a worthy leisure-time occupation, it might be well to remember there are two facts upon which the construction of all sundials is based. One is that the shadow casting edge of any dial must always point to the celestial pole, thus making an angle equal to the latitude of the place in which it is to be used; and second, the assumption that the sun is on the equator throughout the year. All of which leads to one more fact, which is that the 12 o'clock (noon) line always lies in a true north-south direction no matter what the type of dial. With this knowledge at hand, it is easy to plot the other hours, morning and afternoon, to the right or left of the noon mark.

Of course as everybody knows, the sun doesn't actually stay on the celestial equator throughout the year, but moves along the ecliptic giving us the seasons. All of which means there is an apparent slowing up or speeding in the motion of the sun, so that at times the sundial may record noon when the watch shows it is ten minutes to or ten minutes past. This is what the New England colonists meant when they talked about "sun slow" or "sun fast." The sun is said to be slow when it records the hours after the clock does, and fast when it records them before the clock.

The First Step

Making a dial is not hard. The first step, according to the Mayalls, is to select the type that will best fit the place where it is to be set up. The second step is to design the dial and its support by sketching it on paper incorporating in the sketch only the essentials, gnomon, and dial marked to indicate the approximate position of the hours from say five in the morning till seven in the evening.

After making a full sized drawing the next step is to lay out the hour lines exactly. To do this the latitude of the place where the dial is to be situated must be found, for the shape of the gnomon (or pointer) is dependent upon it. This can be gained from a topographic map. The longitude must also be found if the dial is to be used for standard time; to find the meridian; or to find the declination of a plane.

Once the hour lines have been laid out on a full sized sketch they may be transferred to the dial plate. Or if one prefers, the final plan can be laid out originally on the dial plate. Computation is by far the best way to construct the hour lines, and for this purpose the Mayalls have incorporated both arithmetic and trigonometric methods in Chapter VII and Appendix I, respectively.

With Tools at Hand

"One need not delay making a dial until he can obtain expensive tools," says Mrs. Mayall, a staff astronomer at the Harvard Observatory. A good dial can be made with inexpensive equipment, or with tools at hand in most every household. Each individual has his own method of doing things and what may be easy for one, may be hard for another. But a very good dial with simple tools can be made in the short space of an afternoon."

Mr. Mayall, whose special sport is caring for the Harold C. Ernst collection of portable dials, now on display at the Harvard Observatory, is a landscape architect, known especially for his work in connection with the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia. He was in charge of archeological explorations at Stratford Hall. Dr. Ernst was a Boston physician whose hobby was collecting small dials until he had amassed a collection of 150, made of all kinds of materials from ivory to lead and including brass, silver, wood, cardboard, gold, stone, and even soap.

They take all kinds of forms, armillaries, rings, cubes, crosses, books, tablets, disks, ships, cylinders, guns, blocks, and so on, ad infinitum. For many a night the Mayalls sat up polishing and tinkering with each of the Ernst exhibits until all were put in operating order.

Courtesy of Rowe Rader

Mr. Mayall sends us this photograph thinking the type of instrument may interest you. It is a heliochronometer or "sun clock." Direct readings without mental arithmetic can be made. The instrument is set at the factory for the latitude and longitude in which it is to be used.

The World's Largest

Of all the interesting sundials in the world, perhaps the most fascinating is the world's largest, a part of the ancient observatory at Jaipur, India. It covers nearly an acre of ground and its gnomon is well over 100 feet long and wide enough to allow for steps that one may climb to the covered observatory at the top of the slope. It was constructed along with several smaller ones, about 1724, by Jai Singh, Rajah of Jaipur.

"The shadow casting edges of the gnomons are marble as are the dial faces," say the authors. "Words cannot adequately describe the great display." For many years the grounds were neglected and several of the dials had crumbled to pieces; but happily restoration was accomplished in 1901.

At Phillips Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts, is located one of the finest armillaries in the United States with the path of the sun shown on the ecliptic and the Signs of the Zodiac portrayed in high relief. The four elements, fire, water, earth, and air, as well as dawn and evening, figure in the decorative scheme.

An excellent example of the grotesque in dials is the Royal sundial set up in the King's Majesty's Privy Garden at Whitehall in 1669. It stands ten feet high and has some 20 dials.

Entirely of Flowers

All garden lovers would appreciate the floral sundial of Cypress Lawn Memorial Park, San Francisco, California, made entirely of flowers, including a motto above it. Dials of this type are rare in America, but common in Great Britain.

And for those who have mastered sundials and tire of trying to invent new types, there's always a moon dial to puzzle over. A famous one is at Queen's College, England, painted on the masonry wall. There are three rows of figures below the sundial that cause a great deal of speculation, but they hold the secret of the moon dial. Without them no one could tell time by the light of the moon.

© G. Atkinson; Underwood; By a Staff Photographer

There are sundials of many shapes and kinds, some of them famous. Here are four types. (1) At the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, is this one. The table of minutes for various times of the year enable the passerby to figure Greenwich Mean Time at Kew by using a dash of mental arithmetic. (2) A simple type of garden dial, this one being at Rock View Gardens, Quincy, Mass. (3) One of the more unusual dials. This is really a combination of nine dials, so adjusted that it tells the time in principal cities of the world. It is in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, Md. (4) Armillary sphere on the grounds of Philips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.

Bulgarian Women Active

Working for Social Betterment and World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

When one wants to learn about the work and aims of the Bulgarian Women's Union, one naturally turns to its president Mme. Dimitrana Ivanova. From her youth Mme. Ivanova has been deeply interested in the women's movement. While yet a high school teacher in the provincial town of Roussé, she acted as president of the local branch of the Women's Union. In 1918 she became secretary of the central committee and in 1929 she was elected president of the Women's Union.

The Women's Union works in concord with such societies as the Women's International Union for the Defense of Women's Rights, and the International Council of Women. In this way the Bulgarian Women's Union co-operates with the world-wide movements not only for the betterment of the position of women socially and legally, but also in working for the furtherance of world peace and better international relations.

About the middle of last century, while Bulgaria was still under Turkish rule, libraries and reading rooms were started in several towns throughout the country. To these both men and women flocked as they were the only cultural centers for the people. Custom at that time imposed a secluded life on the women, it was therefore difficult for them to meet with men. This led to the formation of special women's societies, at first much opposed by husbands and mothers-in-law. In spite of opposition, however, the movement spread, especially in towns in mountainous districts. The societies were chiefly concerned with the education of women and girls, for at that time there were no schools and a large proportion of the people were illiterate. They also did much good work in caring for the poor and in establishing orphanages.

Educational Work

After the liberation of Bulgaria from Turkey, women's societies sprang up throughout the country and worked actively for the education of the newly liberated people. Schools of an equal standard with boys' schools were opened for girls, and many of the foremost women, who had studied in Russia and other countries abroad, gave their services as teachers.

In 1901 all the women's societies were federated in the Women's Union under the presidency of Julia Marinova. This union was formed partly to combat the infringement of women's rights by the proposed exclusion of women from the newly founded University of Sofia. At the same time a 10 per cent cut was proposed in the salaries of women teachers, and married women were debarred from the teaching profession. All these proposals were, however, overruled. High schools for girls were extended to seven classes (the same as for boys) and girls became qualified to enter the university.

Their Work Today

Today there are 130 women's societies federated in the Women's Union. They give lectures, organize meetings for the discussion of political and educational questions, and work generally for the education of women and the protection of children and young girls. Besides the Maria Louisa School, in Sofia, they support 3½ "professional" or domestic economy schools in provincial towns. They also run day nurseries and orphanages, free dining-rooms for children, and other similar activities.

The central office of the Women's Union is in Sofia where there is also a hostel for girls and young women traveling alone, and a School for Social Science where a hundred post-graduate high school girls can take a two years' course in sociology and social science. Several of the graduates from this school are doing useful work under the Sofia Council of Social Welfare.

Also from the central office of the Women's Union comes the newspaper "Woman's Voice," edited by Mme. Ivanova, which deals with all questions relating to women's rights.

Asked how Bulgarian women compare with women in other countries Mme. Ivanova stated that as regards civil rights they are better off than in many other countries. Their educational standard is high and politically they are approaching equality with men. Married women can vote both in municipal and in general elections. The women's societies are also working for the extension of the elective franchise to all women, and for the right of women to sit on town councils or in parliament.

B. E. Kassabova

Mme. Dimitrana Ivanova, President of the Bulgarian Women's Union.

Do You Know These Uses for the 'Vac'?

The answer to a mermaid's prayer, if she happens to be a homemaker on the side, is a "submarine" vacuum cleaner used in Crystal Pool, a Newark, Ohio, swim-spot. Working exactly like a household cleaner, it whisks sandy sediment off the bottom and sides of the pool through a long hose, leaving everything as clean as a goldfish bowl at Harvard.

♦ ♦ ♦

To remove grease spots from rugs or over-stuffed furniture, rub baking soda liberally into the areas. Let it stay a few hours, then vacuum it out.

♦ ♦ ♦

Spray your roses with your vacuum cleaner. You can finish up on your climbers from your second-story windows.

Household Hints

White Screens for Summer

We paint our screens white, and this keeps outsiders from seeing in the house, and the outlook is clearer.

Miss H. T., Kansas

♦ ♦ ♦

Window Wedges

For tightening screens or windows, corks are very useful.

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Three Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These three recipes are favorites in our family.

Cornbread

Sift together
1 cup flour
1 cup yellow corn meal
⅓ cup sugar
1 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons cream of tartar
1 teaspoon salt. Beat
1 egg, to which add
1 cup of milk. Combine with dry mixture and beat only enough to blend thoroughly. Pour into a shallow buttered pan about 11 x 8 inches, muffin tins, or iron gem pans. The recipe will make about 18 muffins. Bake about half an hour in an oven 300°-350° F.

Brownies

The following recipe for Brownies, made without nuts, is economical and time-saving, if the cookie jar is low, and the cake box empty.

Melt
¼ cup butter and add to
1 cup sugar. Beat well
2 eggs and add to sugar and butter.
Sift together 3 times
¾ cup flour and
½ teaspoon salt. Combine gradually with egg and sugar mixture. Melt
2 squares unsweetened chocolate and add. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into a pan about 9 x 9 inches and bake 20 to 25 minutes in an oven 300°-350° F., or until a straw stuck in comes out clean.

Peppermint Stick Ice Cream

Heat
1 cup top milk and into it stir
¼ pound or
1 cup crushed peppermint stick candy. Place over flame or hot water stirring constantly until the candy is dissolved. Cool slightly. Add
1 cup light cream
1 pinch salt. Pour into freezing tray and freeze until fairly firm. Turn into mixing bowl and beat with egg beater until mixture is creamy and light. Then add
1 cup of heavy cream, whipped. Return to freezing tray to finish freezing.

The crushed peppermint stick candy may be added to the hot custard when making vanilla ice cream for a freezer. Then proceed as usual. The result is delicious, particularly when served with chocolate or fudge sauce.

Mrs. F. A. P., Connecticut

Kitchen Kinks

Corn-on-the-Cob

I use a wire potato masher to remove ears of corn from boiling water. I can often remove two at a time. The corn drains perfectly, and the kernels are not marred by using the tines of a fork.

Miss M. R. W., Washington

♦ ♦ ♦

Keeps Salt in Refrigerator

I find that in a damp climate it is easy to keep salt from sticking in the containers if I keep them in the electric refrigerator between meals. Crackers and cereals keep crisp also, if kept in this manner.

Mrs. V. K. P., Mississippi

♦ ♦ ♦

Juice "Stays Put"

Juices from rhubarb, cherry, and berry pies often insist on running out, all over my oven. So now I beat an egg lightly, mix it into the sugar the pie requires, add a little flour and mix thoroughly, and then mix with fruit, and I find the juice stays inside the pie where it belongs.

Mrs. B. H., Idaho

Findings in a Dorset Garden

Began With a Stable Bucket and a Little Bay Tree

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sedgehill, Dorset

I found the old stable bucket in an outhouse when we moved into the new house. That was what made me buy the little bay tree. It would have strained the exchequer too much to have bought a bay tree and an oaken tub, but put a bay tree in an old stable bucket and the cost is small. We burned holes in the bottom of the bucket, with a red-hot poker, and nailed two strips of wood underneath to give stability and ventilation, and put a layer of broken crocks over the holes for drainage. The bay tree went in with some good earth, and has flourished ever since. In winter it is taken into the cold greenhouse, otherwise it stands the rigors of our hillside garden very well, and we have delicious flavoring matter right at hand.

When we bought three dozen oranges to make marmalade the tradesman brought them in a lard tub. I hadn't seen a lard tub for years. I bought it for sixpence from him and ordered another when he could obtain one. We bored holes in the bottom of each, as we had done to the stable bucket, and finished them with a lick of Dutch Blue paint left in the cans after the decorators had finished our gate and outbuildings. Nice square blue boxes they are now, wider at the top than the bottom.

Stocks, Too

They make fine receptacles for wallflower and tulips and can be moved about easily so that their contents get the maximum of sunshine and the minimum of wind. Stocks will be planted in them in the near future, and next autumn they will be taken into the greenhouse where they will provide handsomely for my drawing-room bowls during the winter. Admiring visitors will say, "Stocks, and wallflower, and forget-me-nots in mid-winter! How do you do it?"

Forget-me-nots can be sown in pots as easily as elsewhere and give grand results if slight protection is given during frost and bitter winds.

But the find of the year was some greenhouse staging hiding coyly behind some planks in the cellar. That has gone into the little sun parlor which opens out of the dining-room. And this year I promise myself bunches of violets and lilies-of-the-valley. For years I have wanted to grow violets in cold frames. I can never get hold of the cold frame—it is always being used for very early lettuces or radishes—anyhow there has never been room for my violets. Once I captured a derelict cold frame and did my best with the ruins, but my pussies thought it a wonderful resting place and our terrier buried his bones amongst my poor violets, so the attempt was a failure.

But Now

But months and months ago, over the air, came the news that violets can be grown very easily in pots and wintered where they have a little shelter. All the other parts of the sun parlor are filled with pots of this and that but now I have my staging and on it will go my pots of violets, and lilies-of-the-valley, and forget-me-nots. They don't need any attention beyond seeing that neither the lilies nor the violets become dry. It is particularly important to see that the violets do not become too dry in spring. The lilies need shade, the violets light, the forget-me-nots are not particular! G. L. C.

GARDENING

What Is Your Garden Specialty?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anyone who loves gardening should have a garden hobby. I know of one woman who grows wild flowers from seeds and her wild-flower garden is the admiration of all her friends. "Show me your garden of wild flowers," is almost the first thing requested of her.

Another woman specializes in seedums and tiny rock plants. But my garden hobby has given me so much happiness both winter and summer that I think it is best of all!

♦ ♦ ♦

It was last spring that a French woman visited our town. One day she remarked that there were 50 different kinds of herbs in daily use in French kitchens. All of us who heard her were amazed at the number and said so.

The English, she went on, use scarcely twenty-four varieties of herbs. "How many," she asked, "do you use here in America?"

Naming them we found we were familiar with hardly more than a dozen.

But it set me to thinking, and going home I decided to look into the matter of herbs and then the idea occurred to me, Why not have an herb garden!

I decided this was just the garden hobby I was looking for, but how to go about it? Eagerly I went to the library for information.

♦ ♦ ♦

The names alone are delicious. Rosemary—for remembrance. Then there are thyme and sweet marjoram, sage and mint. Memories and half forgotten scents seemed to hover over the page.

I found that herbs do not need good soil. That they do better on gravelly or sandy soil, as rich soil tends to make them woody and does not encourage a thick leafy growth.

No herb seeds could be found in our town so I sent away for some. Summer savory, sweet basil, anise, and while I waited I made a wide bed across one end of the garden where, because the soil was poor, we had found raising flowers difficult.

♦ ♦ ♦

I decided this garden plot of herbs should be quite different from the rest of the garden. The edges of the beds I left uneven in shape as I wished the herbs to appear almost self sown.

At last the seeds came and I sowed them in the beds I had ready.

Soon a faint green appeared. The herbs grew rapidly and soon the whole garden was overhung with a haunting fragrance that was unbelievably sweet! Especially at sun-up and again at sunset the air was filled with their perfume as if they were saying a good morning or a good night.

♦ ♦ ♦

When the time came to harvest the leaves we spread them out on a white cloth to dry and kept them in the shade as the sun was inclined to absorb the oils. We found bottles better to put the dried leaves in than cardboard boxes as the cardboard absorbs the fragrance.

I am still not acquainted with the fifty herbs in common daily use in French kitchens, neither do I know the twenty-four that the English use, but I do feel that I am a little more acquainted with the best known herbs used in America and each year I now add one or two new ones to my list.

E. H. R.

A Friday Column

Burnett's pure VANILLA
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Central City's Annual Festival Revives Mining Days' Glory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTRAL CITY, Colo.—Once a year this little community high in the Rockies, at one time called the "richest square mile on earth," undergoes a rejuvenation. Then, after a hilarious period, it slips back into its true character as one of the "ghost towns" of the gold-boom days. The occasion: Central City Play Festival.

Eighty years ago creeping caravans converged on this spot in search of the yellow metal. Miners dug, collected and left—many of them millionaires. Behind them they abandoned one of the quaintest, most famous little opera houses in the world, where once played America's greatest Thespians.

New York Cast

Still the same old solid stone opera house, gray and dirty with the dust of age, it is today the destination for a joyous cavalcade of theater-goers who choose to see the hits of the stage portrayed in the surroundings of a past age. Eight years ago the Central City Play Festival was inaugurated in tribute to the gold seekers.

Each year directors of the Festival and the University of Denver, which was donated the theater, bring a brilliant cast of New York stage characters here for an operatic presentation. This year "The Yeomen of the Guard" by the collaborators, Gilbert and Sullivan, entertained from July 15 to 29 throngs of visitors from all parts of the nation.

Many of those who yearly make their pilgrimage to "The Little Kingdom of Gilpin" are noted families not only of present-day Denver, but of Boston, New York, Washington, and other parts of the world—first families so to speak—whose fortunes were found in the hillside of this narrow and steep-streeted little village.

Baby Doe Lived Here

It was in this community that the beautiful Elizabeth Doe, more familiarly known as Baby Doe, bgean the first act of a real-life drama. Hers was a story much more thrilling than the famed little opera house ever saw It was here that she left her miner-husband for the millionaire Mr. Tabor, rode the crest of the wave for years, saw her fabulous fortune dwindle, and finally passed on—a pauper in a wind-battered shack in the mountains near a mine she hoped one day might restore her wealth.

Although only about a hundred persons still make their homes here in the shadows of the Continental Divide, during the two weeks of the play the town is in festive mood.

There is square dancing in the street and in the old stable across Eureka Street from the opera house; volunteer firemen with their hand-drawn hose carts stage exhibitions through the narrow winding streets; and rough, tough and sinewy miners hold hand rock-drilling contests in solid granite. In famed old Teller House, 150-room hotel, visitors dine and dance to the music that was popular eighty years ago.

The land of once exhorbitant hopes and extravagant disappointments, that poured some $85,000,000 into the channels of world business, lives again, inspired by the culture of the theater.

Hollywood Follows the Trail Of Stanley and Livingstone

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Sneak previews on 20th Century Fox's "Stanley and Livingstone" indicate that here is another biographical film that will cause its full quota of attention. Doubtless, too, the usual cries will be raised that the studio is taking advantage of the present trend in biographical pictures.

Few will remember that it is now a full year and a half since the studio dispatched Mrs. Martin Johnson and Director Otto Brower on one of those background-obtaining journeys which are as casually taken today by most studio technicians as if they were stepping across the street to get an ice cream soda.

Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Brower and the 25 cameramen and technicians who accompanied them traveled to New York, where they took boat for Southampton. The whole party then went by chartered planes to Nairobi, Africa, where, as a matter of fact, their journey was just beginning. It took Stanley many months to reach Ujiji, in the heart of the Tanganyika lake district. The studio people did it in a good deal less, traveling the same road. They went in a fleet of some 30 trucks, and built their own roads across the plains and through the jungles, constructing bridges over about 35 streams and rivers. They spent five months in the back country, constructing a new Ujiji, because the one where Stanley found Livingstone in November, 1871, has changed considerably since that time.

They shot 100,000 feet of film, which was edited down to some 4,000 feet of background stuff for the actual film, staging the same exciting incidents, such as grass fires, which marked Stanley's trek.

The expedition cost about $400,000, or 16 times what Stanley's trip cost the New York Herald when James Gordon Bennett barked those memorable words, "Find Livingstone!" at the ace reporter of the day. The Stanley story has remained memorable, of course, because what started out as a newspaper stunt ended in the complete justification of an ideal—Dr. Livingstone's—and in Stanley's subsequent explorations on the "dark Continent."

The line, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume," has been retained at the insistence of actor Spencer Tracy, in spite of the studio's fears that it might, from much repetition, be rewarded with a laugh.

Henry King has directed the studio parts of the story; and the studio entrusted him with a reputed $2,200,000 for its budget. That's hardly the risk it might seem at first glance. Mr. King's two pictures, "Alexander's Ragtime Band" and "Jesse James," made many times that amount for the studio.

* * *

British Contributions

The British have opened up with their big guns again. "Nurse Edith Cavell" has been finished by Actress Anna Neagle and Producer-Director Herbert Wilcox; and RKO Radio think so well of it they are going to give it much greater exploitation than usual.

Charles Laughton has been working at the RKO Ranch out in the San Fernando Valley on "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," and this one is supposed to be a "Hunchback" to end all "Hunchbacks." Mr. Laughton's makeup is truly designed to shock this time.

But that isn't all. Alexander Korda's "Four Feathers," from the A. E. W. Mason novel, has been previewed here with great acclaim. It is in Technicolor, and evidently used large casts in actual backgrounds.

Alfred Hitchcock's "Jamaica Inn" will have been shown in the East by the time this appears; and his second Du Maurier novel, "Rebecca," recently was finished here and has raised the hopes of the Selznick Studios for a prosperous year. They will follow this with the release of "Gone With the Wind" around Christmas.

Rescuer and Rescued

20th Century Fox

Stanley and Livingstone

As Spencer Tracy and Sir Cedric Hardwicke bring them to the screen in a new biographical film.

Oil Case Reversal Facing U. S. Appeal

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—The Government considered today an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court from an Appellate Court decision reversing its conviction of 17 defendants in the Madison, Wis., oil conspriacy case.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, said in Washington it was "certain" an appeal would be taken. The Circuit Court of Appeals here yesterday reversed and ordered retried the case involving 12 oil companies and five individuals.

They were convicted in Madison in 1937 on charges of conspiring to raise and fix gasoline prices in 10 midwestern States, in violation of the anti-trust laws. The Appellate Court held that the case should have been submitted to the Madison jury on the question of whether there was unreasonable restraint of interstate commerce, instead of on the question of whether there was an anti-trust law violation.

Originally there was 72 defendants, but 26 were dismissed. The jury convicted 46. Judge Patrick T. Stone of Madison set aside the verdict and freed 11, granted news trials to 18 and sustained the conviction of the 17 involved in yesterday's decision.

They were the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., Wadhams Oil Company, Empire Oil Refining Company, Continental Oil Company, Pure Oil Company, Shell Petroleum Company, Sinclair Refining Company, Midcontinent Petroleum, Corporation, Phillips Petroleum Company, Skelly Oil Company, Globe Oil and Refining Company (Oklahoma), Globe Oil and Refining Company (Illinois), Charles E. Arnott and H. T. Ashton of Socony-Vacuum; R. H. McElroy Jr., of Pure Oil; P. E. Lakin of Shell, and Robert W. McDowell of Midcontinent.

The companies were fined $5,000 each and the individuals, $1,000 each.

U. S. Gas Consumption

The United States consumed 657,500,000 barrels of gasoline in 1938.

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The Home Forum

Pity the Poor Historian

IT SEEMS SOMETIMES as though the reading public did not quite understand the amount of toil which the conscientious history writer must undergo, the reading which he must do and the patience he must have if he wishes to turn out anything of real use to others. For example, how many readers can picture the work represented by one of Frederick Maitland's articles as first published in a periodical? If they can, it ought to chasten them and some writers as well.

But the man or woman who has the daring to write history, and do it solidly, goes through a mass of material that would terrify the layman. The books that he must read, the printed documents, the pamphlets, the broadsides, the reports, the monographs, the newspapers and periodicals, here is a mass from which must emerge an ordered account of something or other. Then, as he must do many times, consider the written documents that the historian must read and the handwriting that he must decipher. Of course, the calligraphy of the eighteenth century is not, as a rule, difficult, although some of it is hard. Much seventeenth century handwriting is hard to read; certainly in New England there is plenty of seventeenth century handwriting as crabbed and hard as heart could wish; when you get to the sixteenth century, your troubles definitely begin, although some beautiful writing was done in Edward VI's reign.

* * *

If you care to see what the writer has to do in using manuscript sources and to understand some of the difficulties which can only be solved by the expert, read the articles in the Encyclopedia Britannica on Calligraphy and Paleography, respectively, with the lists of authorities. That will give you a notion of what has sometimes to be done, if one has the perseverance and the time (I can't call it leisure). Go to the British Museum, if you would see how men have been used to write from century to century. In fact, you must go to the Museum and not waste valuable time on economics and proportional representation, for it is one of the most interesting, delightful and impressive places in the world. The Bodleian, especially Duke Humphrey's Library, is such a storehouse as is quite beyond my words to describe; but the Museum is the more peculiarly interesting place, even if there is a good deal of it.

Perhaps I am the more inclined to say this because of the kindness and politeness shown me in the days when there was a passably good imitation of peace and one saw a good many more top hats in Bloomsbury than are seen now. Anyone going through Vanity Fair receives thousands of impressions; most of them fade and disappear, but some are never effaced and of these is my impression of the Museum. Here are the literary muniments of title, or many of them, of the English-speaking peoples; here are the proofs at first hand of what has been done, and I am grateful for the fact. A fine exercise in contrast is to spend a morning in early June at the Museum, working on some good durable subject, say Fabyan's Chronicle, and then, after lunching there, to stroll down Bond Street and Piccadilly in the lazy air. The steady roar of traffic will not disturb you. Even that cannot overcome the magnificent gentleness of this same lazy air, this easy affable atmosphere that is most deferential in its soothing and won't let you twitch and hurry and pretend that business always comes before pleasure. Compare (I speak now of days some time gone by) compare, I say, the flower-baskets hanging from Mayfair balconies and the policemen conscious of virtue, with the stately workshop of your morning, contrast the two atmospheres and say which you like the better. I used to find it so hard to decide that the only safe thing seemed to go back to New England.

* * *

We are talking, as you may recollect, of historians. It is not difficult to write one sort of history book. You must have hearty prepossessions, for of course you are above prejudice. Then you must go to a good library and thumb the card catalogue. You will find some titles that clearly will rub your convictions the wrong way; ignore them. When a title leaves you in some doubt, make a note of it: we shall see how to deal with it. Take all the titles you are pretty sure will confirm your views. By this time, you are prepared to read and must get the books out; but this is not quite so easy as it sounds, because of the inconsiderate habit of professors, undergraduates and unclassifiable students of reading books; in fact, they get under your feet. Be patient, keep asking for the books and some day you will find yourself with two or three hundred-weight of printed matter that will keep you busy for at least six weeks. Your family may express themselves with candor as to this absorption. You can argue with them if you like, "ars longa" etc., but the better practice is not to hear them; if people are not interested in what Thomas Cromwell said at Michaelmas, they just aren't.

As to the book that will run counter to your convictions: let us dispose of it at once. Begin by reading the introduction and after that the first chapter. If there are illustrations, look them over; if any bear the legend "from an old engraving," simply snort; they can do no harm. After that, look over the index, that is, if the book be written by an American or English author, because the French seem to regard an index as a tiresome concession to untrained intellects. Well, then, if this inspection leaves you still suspicious, cast the book aside and you can now go on to read the sound books that confirm your thesis. You will often enjoy them. Read and take notes and finally write a lot and, when you have finished, you will have produced a book and will be free to proceed to less exhausting activities.

* * *

On the other hand, what we may call the dour history book is not so easy to write, much though you may like the work, because you must begin by admitting that some at least of your preconceptions may be wrong. This will be good for you and for the reader that is to be. Paradoxical as it may seem, you will find that, the more painstaking you are, the more jealously you guard against prejudice, the more will imagination help you, because always you must try to understand not only under what conditions, but with what feelings this document was drawn or that letter written. You must have a fairly clear idea of what you are going to say and you must make a great many notes or sketches of modes of expression: it helps if you have read for twenty-five or thirty years. You form a style, you move easily in your medium and you will avoid Carlylese. Above all, aside from what you learn yourself, you will come to understand the self-denying labors of the real historian; as you read the footnotes, you will see how he has plowed through much heavy material and often to put the result of a month's work in half a dozen lines of the printed text. The layman often does not appreciate this—he sometimes seems to believe that histories are ready made.

* * *

The subject of footnotes is of the most delicate, because the temptation to put them down is not always resisted; there are writers who seem to be in awe of their own notes. Gibbon must be allowed latitude in this matter; yet, if it be not disrespectful, one almost fancies that he took a quiet pride in his footnotes. After all, it much depends on the author who writes them; there are some authors who can make the interest of the text flow into their notes; you read them and like them and would not be without them. Of writers whose text is not interesting, let us say nothing, but rather meditate upon the great labor of the historian and the small praise he sometimes gets for it from a public that prefers amusement to thinking. If it does so prefer, it is because it has been rather too much deferred to in this respect by writers and publishers. They have their reasons, no doubt; but I doubt that they are good ones—the lollipop school of thinking does not produce intellectual toughness.

J. H. S.

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Porcelain Pagoda

THE SUN GLEAMS and flashes on a hundred pagodas, shrines, and temple towers, as we steam slowly up the saffron-hued Menam this dazzling tropical morning. But mark that one yonder, on the river's left bank, towering more than one hundred and fifty feet, with gracefully curving lines something like those of the Eiffel Tower. It flashes in twice as many colors as the rainbow's. It seems to be composed entirely of gaily-colored gems from every facet of which leap little sparklets of light as the sun mounts in the heavens. Perhaps you remember the famous Tower of Jewels, at San Francisco's fair of 1915. The Porcelain Pagoda at Bangkok is twice as large and twenty times as brilliant.

What is it, then, that makes it blaze so gloriously? Not actual jewels, surely, closely resembling that as it does at a distance. No, it is formed of porcelain plates, English-made porcelain that the Siamese recovered years ago from a British ship wrecked down yonder on the sand-bar where the Tibetan-born Menam empties into the sea.

It was an obvious gift to the Siamese and they straightway put it to appropriate use, enclosing with it a pagoda, or wat, that is one of the wonders of the East. You may climb to its top by means of an interior stairway and thence contemplate, spread out before you, the most fantastic and exotic of all Oriental cities, a checkerboard with every square in different color and every color a radiant one; and the royal palace enclosure with its high walls of gleaming white and its curving red-tiled roofs, its cream-and-gold of temple and shrine. And, far away to the north, winds the gently-flowing Menam through the sea green of boundless acres of rice.

M. T. G.

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"THE TOILET": *A Painting by Mary Cassatt*

MARY CASSATT (1845-1926) was a great American artist. Like so many other painters of her day, she chose to live in France, where she identified herself with the Impressionists, and won for herself their admiration. Her pictures show their influence. The subjects are informal and domestic. Many of them are portrayals of mothers and children, and Mary Cassatt had a special gift for revealing their mutual affection. She painted somewhat in the manner of Manet, with broad strokes of color. Her drawing was firm and dependable, and she had an appreciation for the importance of well-placed contours.

She also looked to Japanese prints, which were, in the later decades of the nineteenth century, a source of inspiration to many artists in Paris. We may notice here, in this oil, some affinity with the portrayals of the Japanese genre print-makers. This oil was lent by the Art Institute of Chicago to the Museum of Modern Art, New York, for its large American exhibition, "Art in Our Time," arranged especially to be shown during the New York World's Fair.

D. A.

Storehouse for Memories

I love old barns. They always bring to mind
Such glowing pictures that my heart grows warm
In just remembering them. I think of one
In which I played through seasons left behind,
Long summer days when glinting beams of sun
Fell through the open door, while from the farm
Outside came sleepy sounds,—the crooning call
Of pigeons and the drowsy hum of bees,
The fragrance of fresh fodder in the stall,
The furry warmth of kittens on my knees.
I can remember how the wagons came
And left their load of hay upon the floor,
And later still the harvest of the fall,
The golden pumpkins garnered from the field
The sacks of crimson apples from the trees.
But with the night it never seemed the same,—
I scarcely dared to step beyond the door,
So strange appeared this dim and raftered place:
Beyond the small circumference of its light,
The lantern that I carried in my hand
Intensified the darkness, as one star
Shines forth and changes twilight into night.
I could not see, but felt that all around
Small creatures watched me with their beady eyes—
Small timid things whose home was in the hay:
And once I heard a sudden whirring sound
As something startled flew above my head;
I did not wait to recognize an owl
But very quickly turned and ran away,
A little child content to go to bed.
Yet with the morning I returned once more
To find the barn familiar as before,
The most entrancing place in which to play.

GWEN CASTLE

The Appalachian Trail Is a Wilderness Way

THE POSSIBILITY OF delight in the mountains has been increased vastly for many lovers of the out-of-doors by the work of the builders of the Appalachian Trail. . . .

The idea of such a trail was first suggested in 1925 by Benton MacKaye, then a member of the United States Forestry Service, and an organization was effected in Washington in that year called the Appalachian Trail Conference to carry out the project.

The Appalachian Trail, which begins in Maine, continues through the White Mountains, the Berkshires, the Catskills, the Poconos, the Blue Ridge of Pennsylvania, enters the Blue Ridge of Virginia at Harper's Ferry and continues its sightly way for nearly one hundred miles along the ridges of the entire Shenandoah Park Area. There it has been built by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, whose ideal has been to make available a route of a sort well described by Benton MacKaye: "The Appalachian trail is a wilderness way through civilization, not a civilized way through the wilderness. It is a real trail on a path and not a road; it is a wild way and not a tame way. The foot replaces the wheel, the cabin replaces the hotel, the song replaces the radio, the camp fire replaces the movie. It is the trail of the new pioneer."—From "Roaming the Eastern Mountains," by JOHN T. FARIS. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"The recipe for all healing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY, whose immediate recovery from an illness supposed to be fatal led to her discovery of the Science of Christian healing, perceived the hitherto unrecognized fact that "the Bible contains the recipe for all healing." These words appear on page 406 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which contains a complete statement of her discovery.

Like many other sincere believers in the Bible, the writer of this article had imbibed its teachings from parents who regarded the Holy Scriptures as the inspired Word of God. While the book was read religiously and was reverenced as a sacred volume, no one ever so much as intimated to him that it contained "the recipe for all healing." When sickness occurred, his first thought was to send for a doctor, although prayer was resorted to as an adjunct to such material remedies as might be employed.

After he had passed many years in physical suffering, a copy of the Christian Science textbook was placed in his hands. Both medical help and prayer had been tried in vain, and hope had given way to complete discouragement. The very term "Christian Science" fell upon prejudiced ears, for he had always supposed that religion and science were totally unrelated subjects. From the beginning of the book, however, it was apparent to him that Mrs. Eddy gave full credit to the Bible as the basis of her teaching. In fact, on the second page of the Preface, she writes of herself that "as early as 1862 she began to write down and give to friends the results of her Scriptural study, for the Bible was her sole teacher."

On every page thereafter, fresh evidence was found pointing to the fact that Christian Science derives its authority from the Bible. Each new revelation of the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures was, to him, like being reintroduced to an old friend in a new light, and the question repeatedly arose, "Why did no one see all this before?" After several days of reading, quite unexpected healing results began to appear. Chronic pains and aches vanished, and the physical organs resumed their natural functions. From that time on there have been many and varied tests of the healing power of Christian Science, but never has there been an occasion when it failed to bring beneficent results.

It is clear that Christian Science cannot fail, because it is the law of God. If in any case the understanding of those who attempt to apply it is insufficient, this does not in the least disprove the infallibility of God's law. On page 370 of the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy writes, "The body improves under the same regimen which spiritualizes the thought; and if health is not made manifest under this regimen, this proves that fear is governing the body." While many are prepared to admit that the Bible is an inspired book, its use in the sickroom has been definitely limited. A famous preacher once said, "I know that the Bible is inspired because it inspires me." In spite of such recognition, however, more faith has been placed in material remedies than in the healing power of the inspired Word.

Christian Science strips matter of its seeming potency and reveals all power as belonging to divine Mind. It denies the validity of more than one cause or creator, and shows the impossibility of serving two masters, matter and Spirit. Finally, it bestows all honor on the Great Physician, of whom the Psalmist sang (Psalms 103:2-4), "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies."

We thus see that the study of the Scriptures tends to spiritualize thought when their true meaning is understood. In fact, the Bible has been compared to a gold mine which is rich in potential values, but the healing truth which the Scriptures contain must be extracted from the letter, by recognizing its spiritual meaning. The Bible contains authentic information about God and the real man. The recognition of the momentous fact that the Bible contains "the recipe for all healing," necessarily came first to the receptive thought of a single individual—Mrs. Eddy—but it could not stop there, for Truth is universal and eternal. Sooner or later all mankind must come into the knowledge of the truth, and then will be realized Paul's vision of "the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian)

"Recepte visai dziedināšanai"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksta)

MARY BAKER EDDY, kuras acumirkligā izveselošanās no kādas par nāvīgu uzskatītas slimības noveda pie viņas Kristīgās dziedināšanas Zinātnes atklāsmes, saprata līdz šim neatzito faktu, ka "Bībele satur recepti visai dziedināšanai." Šie vārdi atrodami 406. lappusē Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu), kas satur viņas atklāsmes pilnīgu izskaidrojumu.

Līdzīgi daudziem citiem patiesiem Bībeles ticētājiem šī raksta autors tās mācības bija ieguvis no saviem vecākiem, kas Svētos rakstus uzskatīja kā Dieva inspirēto Vārdu. Lai gan šī grāmata tika lasīta ar dievbijību un tika godāta par svētu grāmatu, neviens tomēr viņam nebija norādījis, ka tā satur "recepti visai dziedināšanai." Slimībai parādoties, viņa pirmā doma bija sūtīt pēc ārsta, kamēr lūgšanā patvērās tikai kā pie paliglīdzekļa tām materiālām zālēm, kādas bija jālieto.

Pēc tam, kad daudzus gadus viņš bija pavadījis fiziskās ciešanās, viņa rokās nāca Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatas eksemplārs. Kā mediciniska palīdzība, tā arī lūgšana bija veltī izmēģinātas un ceribas bija devušas vietu pilnīgai mazdūšībai. Jau pats nosaukums "Kristīgā Zinātne" dūrās viņa aizspriedumainās ausīs, jo viņš vienmēr bija domājis, ka religija un zinātne ir pilnīgi neapvienojamas lietas. Tomēr jau pašā grāmatas sākumā viņam bija skaidrs, ka Mrs. Eddy par savas mācības vienīgo pamatu uzskatīja Bībeli. Patiesi, priekšvārda otrā lappusē viņa par sevi raksta, ka "jau 1862. gadā viņa sākusi uzrakstīt un dot saviem draugiem savu Svēto rakstu studiju rezultātus, jo Bībele bijusi viņas vienīgais skolotājs."

Ikkatrā nākošā lappusē tika atrasts jauns pierādījums, norādošs uz faktu, ka Kristīgā Zinātne savu autoritati atvasina no Bībeles. Katra jauna Svēto rakstu garīgās nozīmes atklāsme viņam bija kā iepazīšanās no jauna ar kādu vecu draugu jaunā gaismā, un atkārtoti pacēlās jautājums, "Kāpēc neviens to visu agrāki nav redzējis?" Pēc dažu dienu lasīšanas sāka parādīties pavisam negaidīti izdziedināšanas rezultati. Kroniskas ciešanas un sāpes izzuda, un fiziskie organi no jauna uzsāka savas normalās funkcijas. No tā laika sākot ir bijuši daudzi un dažādi Kristīgās Zinātnes dziedinošā spēka pierādījumi, bet nekad nav bijis gadījums, kad tā nebūtu nesusi derīgus rezultatus.

Ir skaidrs, ka Kristīgā Zinātne nevar būt neveiksmīga, jo tā ir Dieva likums. Ja kādā gadījumā to saprašana, kas mēģina šo Zinātni pielietot, ir nepietiekoša, tas ne mazākā mērā neatspēko Dieva likuma nemaldību. Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatas 370. lappusē Mrs. Eddy raksta: "Ķermeni uzlabo tā pati valdība, kas apgaro domas; ja zem šīs valdības veselība neizpaužas, tas pierāda, ka balies valda ķermeni." Kamēr daudzi ir gatavi piekrist, ka Bībele ir inspirēta grāmata, tās pielietošana slimnieka istabā noteikti ir tikusi aprobežota. Kāds slavens sludinātājs reiz sacījis: "Es zinu, ka Bībele ir inspirēta tādēļ, ka tā inspirē mani." Neskatoties uz šādu atziņu, vairāk ticības tiek piešķirts materiālām zālēm nekā inspirētā Vārda dziedinošam spēkam.

Kristīgā Zinātne atnem materijai tās šķietamo varu un atklāj, ka viss spēks pieder dievišķigam Prātam. Tā noliedz ticamību vairāk kā vienam cēlonim jeb radītājam un rāda neiespējamību kalpot diviem kungiem, materijai un Garam. Beidzot, tā piešķir visu godu Lielajam Arstam, par ko Psalmists dziedāja (Ps. 103:2-4): "Teici to Kungu, mana dvēsele, un nealmirsti, ko viņš tev laba darījis. Viņš piedod visus tavus grēkus un dziedina visas tavas vainas. Viņš izglāb tavu dzīvību no samaitāšanas un puškо tevi ar žēlastību un apžēlošanām."

Tā mēs redzam, ka Svēto rakstu studēšana, kad saprasta to patiesā nozīme, ved pie domu apgarotības. Bībele ir tikusi salīdzināta ar zelta raktuvi, kas bagāta potenciālām vērtībām, bet dziedinošā patiesība, ko satur Svētie raksti, ir jāiegūst no burta, atzistot tā garīgo nozīmi. Bībele satur autentisku informaciju par Dievu un īsto cilvēku. Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmata izlukо Svētos rakstus to sākotnējā garīgā nozīmē. Svarīgā fakta atzīšana, ka Bībele satur "recepti visai dziedināšanai," nepieciešamā kārtā nāca vispirms atsevišķa cilvēka—Mrs. Eddy's—uztverīgās domās, bet tur tā nevarēja apstāties, jo Patiesība ir universāla un mūžīga. Agrāk vai vēlāk visai cilvēcei būs jāpiedalas patiesības izināšanā, un tad realizēsies Pāvila vīzija par "jauno cilvēku, kas pēc Dieva radīts iekš patiesas taisnības un svētības."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, us rakstisku pieprasījumu sniegs Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

So Many Things to Do On a Farm

THAT SUMMER WAS a hot one. But we had plenty of rain and plenty of weeds. The corn shot up out of the earth. It was a fine season. The beans covered the corn and the pumpkins lay over the fields. It was all over, and the season was a glorious one. Mom would pickle her beans now, can the peaches and berries, and later make apple butter and wild grape jelly. There are so many things for a woman to do on a farm about this time of year. . . . But above all the time it took to do this work she found time to work on her quilts. She would go out and find a wild flower she liked. Then she would make the same kind of flower with quilt pieces. She loved to do it. She would sit far into the night looking at the beauty in a new design she was creating.—From "Beyond Dark Hills," by JESSE STUART. (New York: Dutton.)

First International Exhibition

IN 1851 THERE was opened in London, or rather in what was then its "marvellous Crystal Palace," the International Exhibition of 1851. "Not merely national in its scope and benefits," so said Prince Albert . . . "but comprehensive of the whole world."

There had been Industrial Exhibitions before that half-century year. The French had inaugurated the idea, and had, before 1851, held at least eleven such expositions, between 1798 and 1849. But these were national rather than international. The exhibition of 1851 was the first to bring together in the peaceful rivalry of "show" the products and manufactures of the world.

A great building of glass and iron—hence called the "Crystal Palace"—was erected in Hyde Park, two miles from the heart of the city; eighteen acres were set aside for the display; and the exhibition building, covering a space of a million square feet, was divided into four great departments—raw material, machinery, manufactures, and fine arts. One-half of the space was given to England and her colonies, and one-half to foreign countries. The value of the goods exhibited exceeded eight million dollars; and the famous exhibition was opened by Queen Victoria on the first of May, 1851, closing on the eleventh of October of the same year. It was a noble enterprise; and its success led to similar attempts by other great nations of the world, notably France, Austria, and the United States, gradually growing in extent, magnificence, and value, as a commercial and peaceful educator, until they culminated in the great Paris Exhibition of 1900, which came as the fitting consummation of the genius, progress, and achievement of the Nineteenth Century.—From "The Story of the Nineteenth Century," by ELDRIDGE S. BROOKS. (Boston: Lothrop.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1939

Pouring Rains Soak Portland And Worcester

Southern Maine's heaviest in two years — Heavy showers all over New England ease drought.

Torrential rain soaked parched areas in northern New England today with a record-breaking four inches reported at Portland at noon, cellars flooded and streets awash, and throughout southern Maine every indication that local showers had brought an end to the prolonged drought which had threatened farm crops.

The Portland Weather Bureau described today's downpour as the heaviest precipitation in two years and a new July record. The rain is expected to continue tonight and tomorrow. Severe thunderstorms were reported in northern New Hampshire with heavy rainfall at Concord, Keene and Hillsboro.

From Worcester, Mass., came word of intermittent downpours of cloudburst proportions which taxed that city's sewers and catchbasins.

These reports were forerunner to the Boston Weather Bureau's report of light to heavy showers and thunderstorms occurring in nearly all sections of New England in the past 24 hours, except over central and northern Maine and Eastern Massachusetts.

More Rain on Way

To this was added the word that further rainfall is headed this way in storms reported today from central and Northern Ohio and expected to reach the Connecticut Valley this afternoon. The day will see moderate to heavy showers in New England, the weather Bureau predicted, except northern and western Maine.

Boston and vicinity is scheduled for generally showery weather tonight and Saturday, with light fog along shore. The weather is expected to clear and become cooler by tomorrow night; Sunday to be fair with moderate temperatures.

Rainfall for the month was tallied today at .58 inches, a deficiency of 2.32 inches. This is the driest July since 1818, according to the Weather Bureau, but not the driest on record. March, 1915, is on the books as having only a "trace."

Prepare to Meet Peril

The national drought picture is such that at President Roosevelt's request four government agencies prepared today to stand by, to assist in danger spots where the fire hazard is serious, particularly in the New England States.

Called upon were the Interior and Agriculture Departments, the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, to be prepared for fire control work. Interior Department officials immediately offered the services of the National Park Service and Geological Survey and CCC enrollees now in camp under the direction of the Park Service.

On the West Coast there was no prospect today of any immediate let-up of the heat wave that blankets the Pacific Northwest and is blamed for the destruction of more than 4,000 acres of wheat in Walla Walla and Columbia Counties, Washington. Lewiston, Idaho, had an official reading of 117 and Seattle, Wash., 94 degrees.

Heavy Showers Help

In the East, heavy showers cut the aridity of parched upper New York State, bringing relief to city dwellers and farmers, although agronomists said at least two days of steady rainfall would be necessary to save crops.

The first heavy rains in 27 days drenched many sections of Pennsylvania and extinguished a number of threatening woodland fires. The dry spell was reported broken in some places. A freak cloudburst deluged Homestead, near Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York City and Long Island were moistened by light intermittent showers, but New Jersey, where the dairymen are said to be the hardest hit on the eastern slope, welcomed the first general rain in more than three weeks in a section where three inches precipitation is deemed necessary to be of value to planters.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally showery weather this afternoon, tonight and Saturday, with light fog along shore; clearing and cooler by Saturday night; Sunday fair and moderate temperature; moderate southeasterly and southerly winds.

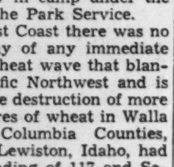
Vermont: Showers and cooler tonight and Saturday; Sunday fair.

New Hampshire: Showers tonight and Saturday, somewhat cooler in north portion tonight and in the interior Saturday.

Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts: Showers tonight and Saturday, cooler in the interior Saturday; cooler Saturday night. Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

Maine: Showers tonight and Saturday, somewhat cooler in north portion tonight and in the interior Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southeast or south winds and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Saturday.



Official Temperatures

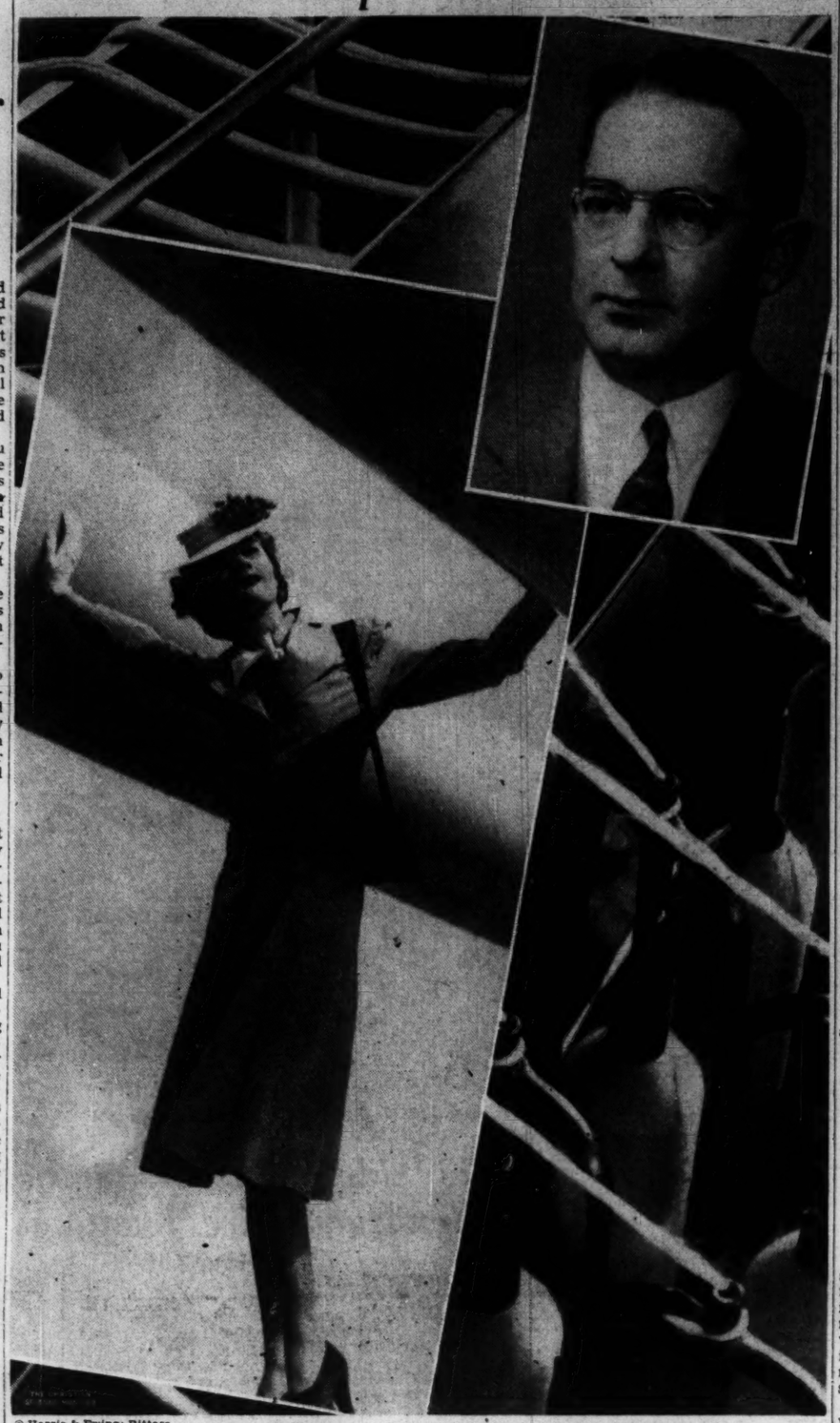
	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	80	Minneapolis	64	86
Bermuda	76	85	New Orleans	76	92
Chicago	67	87	New York	76	79
Denver	58	86	Norfolk	80	87
Helena	66	93	Philadelphia	75	84
Kansas City	73		St. Louis	78	96
Los Angeles	64	80	San Francisco	55	64
Miami	75	92	Washington	76	90

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 28.
B—Maximum, July 27.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 10:23 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Saturday, 10:37 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:39 p. m.

Cotton Goods Accept 'Forward March' Order



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Dressgoods Advertising Starts N. E. Spindles Whirling

Left inset: Harper's Bazaar highlights a dress of gray and white striped seersucker with a double-breasted pea jacket in the June issue. The shoulder-strap bag is by Koret. Right inset: Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, with headquarters in Boston. The background shows a process in the making of cotton goods.

South Africa Holds Key on News From Mars

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Practically the only important news on Mars' near approach is coming out of South Africa where E. C. Slipher of Lowell Observatory is working with new and powerful equipment in the attempt to get positive photographic recordings in color and black and white of the surface features of the planet.

Observatories in the United States, though the world's largest, are too far north to get a good view. Since Mars is in the southern sky, northern telescopes must penetrate the earth's atmosphere obliquely in viewing the object, causing magnified distortions and "shimmy." In the northeastern part of the country where public interest has been highest, low lying clouds and fog spoiled last night's view during the hours when Mars should have been at its best. None of the observatories in the area, however, had planned any extensive observations.

The main evidence for the existence of intelligent beings on Mars is found in the network of so-called "canals" first discovered by the Italian astronomer, Giovanni Schiaparelli of Milan at the close approach of the planet in 1877. In Italian the word merely means "channels" and Schiaparelli at the time meant no more.

Artificial Canals

That they were artificial canals and hence the work of intelligent beings was the interpretation of Prof. Percival Lowell, founder of the observatory on Mars Hill, Flagstaff, Arizona, bearing his name. He asserted during his long career that the intricate network of straight and curved lines over the planet could not be natural, must have been put there and would have taken a high degree of intelligence. It was Professor Lowell who likewise predicted mathematically the existence of "Planet X," a trans-Neptunian body which was not found until 1930, several years after his passing.

Of the hundreds of photographs made of Mars since Professor Lowell spent sleepless nights observing visually and recording his findings in exquisite drawings, many of the larger markings like Sinus titanum, Syrtis major (the great dark gulf) and Hellas (the surprisingly round, bright area) have been positively identified, though as yet no real clear photos have been gained.

The red or more properly "salmon" color of Mars has been attributed to the lack of oxygen in the atmosphere postulating that most of it went into the Martian soil combining with iron there to form a "rusty" surface.

Plants on Mars

That plants exist on Mars is fairly well established and generally conceded by astronomers as distinctly possible. Both the spectroscope and visual observations of seasonal changes on the surface —whiteness in winter, greenness increasing as Martian Spring advances, brownness in late summer and autumn—uphold this view.

Plants may have become adapted to existence, astronomers agree, but for animals the probability is lower. However, one can imagine a Buck Rogers or H. G. Wellsian world where a race of beings extract oxygen from the rocks by electrical or chemical means to provide air to breathe.

Astronomers quoted now about the possibility of intelligent beings on Mars:

Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory: "Mars to me is relatively uninteresting. It is mostly desert, dry, without appreciable atmosphere, quite like the moon which is a dead world. I find the problems of distant galaxies more intriguing."

Albert Einstein, Professor of Mathematics at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies: "I'm sorry, I don't know whether there's life on Mars or not. I've never been there."

Not Always Straight

Sir James Jeans, Professor of Astronomy, Royal Institution, England — "Astronomers who claim to see canals on Mars usually draw them straight lines, yet it is obvious that whether they really are straight or not, they could not look straight in all positions of the planet. A canal which looked straight when Mars was in one position would look curved as a result of the curvature of the surface, when the planet had rotated. This indicates that the canals are mainly subjective illusions. If we were to go there, we would likely find an uninhabited and inhospitable desert with great extremes of climate."

Forest Ray Moulton, formerly on the astronomy staff of University of Chicago—"Though definitions of life have been given, it is difficult to formulate one which will be of real service. A considerable portion of a living organism at any instant is dead. Consequently we must base our discussion upon general characteristics of living organisms and of environments favorable for their functioning. It is not improbable that there is life on Mars. But let us not speculate about life there in terms of earthly forms, vertebrates, fishes, birds, mammals, and men."

House Is Ready To Meet Nights To End Session

Tax bills are rushed as end now appears due next week — Sewage action also waits.

Prorogation of Massachusetts' first biennial legislative session by the end of next week loomed as a definite possibility today as members of the House of Representatives were prepared to hold "double and night sessions if necessary" next week in order to wind up the year's business.

Since January, members of the House and Senate have been in session with more than 3,000 bills before them for action.

Although most of the House members spent two "working days" at the ball park this week rather than stay in the hot Lower Branch chamber, passage by the House yesterday of bills doubling the tax on dog racing and more than doubling the tax on hard liquor and sparkling wine set the stage for a serious prorogation attempt.

The tax bills now go to the Senate where it is anticipated the liquor tax bill will pass, while that on dog racing will be amended to scale down the House-supported increase. The House favors a 7 per cent tax. The Senate probably will support a graduated system, based on the total betting receipts, under which the maximum tax would be 5 or 6 per cent.

Meanwhile, the feeling grows that the Legislature will support the Governor's proposal for a 2-cent cigarette tax, and increase in the surtax on incomes. These two taxes would produce, it is estimated, $20,000,000 over the 1939-40 biennium. The liquor and dog tax bills probably will bring $5,000,000 additional revenue. The total would be $25,000,000, just one half the total Gov. Leverett Saltonstall insists is necessary to aid the cities and towns in their present revenue dilemma.

The proposed 2 per cent modified sales tax appears doomed.

Cotton

(Continued from Page 1)

several years of striving both to improve their product and market it more energetically. Such was the necessity that confronted them when rayon, quite without warning, slipped into the textile business and suddenly usurped a big share of the dress goods business.

Cotton men—or at least the ones who are prosperous now—met the challenge by developing long-wearing, color-fast, non-shrink fabrics, and by turning to designers for new hues, patterns and constructions.

Then, under some persuasion from Mr. Fisher, they assessed themselves a penny a bale to be used for advertising promotion of the new cottons.

Mr. Fisher said today the cotton manufacturers have received a high degree of co-operation from the stores because the new fabrics cause few customer complaints. They do not lose their shape with cleansing, are not subject to "puckering," or ruin from hot iron. This has not always proved to be the case with some of the cellulose fabrics, he pointed out.

At the moment, the stores are having their annual "White Sales" of domestic cottons. The success of these, of course, depends largely upon general business conditions. If retail stocks are substantially depleted it will mean accelerated production for those mills turning out that type of goods. More extensive advertising than in recent years is being directed toward moving such goods.

Industrial cloths, however, remain a disappointment.

Wage-Hour Law Assailed

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — Southern cotton textile manufacturers contended today the New England branch of the industry was using the wage-hour law as a "weapon to progressively destroy" Southern competition.

The assertion was contained in a letter signed by K. P. Lewis, President of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, representing Southern mills, and addressed to Southern members of Congress.

Maine Potato Queen

Wide World

Miss Rita Daigle

To reign as sovereign over the 1939 crop of "spuds"

CARIBOU, Maine, July 28—Maine selected a Potato Blossom Queen yesterday. The choice was Miss Rita Daigle of Limestone, Maine. She was crowned by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and empowered to reign as sovereign of the 1939 crop, at the potato blossom festival held here.

Hull Civic Group Firmly Opposes Dog-Race Track

A large group of civic leaders, summer and permanent residents, and clergymen of the town of Hull, Mass., were on record today in opposition to a proposed dog racing track at Hull, near Nantasket Beach.

The stand of the townspeople, voiced at a public hearing on the proposal in the Municipal Building last night, was typical of the difficulties experienced by the dog racing interests in the past half-year in finding a place to locate a third track within the State.

At present, there are two dog racing establishments, one at Revere and one at Dighton. A track at Agawam near Springfield had to be closed last November after the voters of Hampden County expressed their disapproval of dog racing in a referendum.

Attempts of racing sponsors to find a new location in an Eastern County where dog-race gambling has been approved by the voters have met with opposition in one city and town after another from people who do not want the track near them.

Protests voiced last night in Hull were similar to those expressed elsewhere—the track would bring racketeers and gamblers to the Town, would promote gambling among the poor and among the young, would hurt other forms of entertainment. In addition, Hull speakers argued it would drive many summer residents away.

The protests were made before the Board of Appeals of the Hull Building Department in connection with the appeal of Miss Margaret Hall for a change in the zoning of her property at 59 Nantasket Avenue to permit construction of a track.

Spokesmen for Miss Hall and for the Cape Cod Kennel Club, which seeks to build on the site, argued that the track would help reduce taxes in the Town and provide employment for more than 150 persons. The Board of Appeals took the appeal under advisement and announced it would render its decision in a few days.

N. H. Aids Jobless Get Private Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 28—During the month of June the placements by the New Hampshire State Employment Service in private industry exceeded those for May, according to Administrator Mrs. Abby L. Wilder.

"The total number of placements," explains Mrs. Wilder, "dropped somewhat as compared with May, but there was a substantial increase in regular placements in private industry. In May, 820 regular jobs were found, while in June the service referred 1,029 workers to such jobs, an increase for last month of 209. There were decreases last month in temporary jobs and in work on public projects."

U. S. Tax Investigators Seen on Pardons Trail

Federal tax investigators were today reported interested in current State House hearings on parole and pardons. While Clifton E. Mack, chief of intelligence unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Boston, declined to either affirm or deny the reports, it was known that several of his men had been at the State House, talking with politicians, prison officials and others being quizzed in connection with the legislative probe into ways and means of releasing prisoners.

It was assumed that if the legislative commission finds evidence that money was spent in obtaining pardons and paroles the tax department will want to check on income returns.

Senator Jarvis Hunt, chairman of the investigating committee, has indicated his willingness to cooperate with the Federal men in their examination of possible income tax omissions.

The committee has already charged that three former Governors violated State laws in granting pardons, and that money was paid in obtaining certain pardons.

Negro Women's Style Show

A fashion show in Symphony Hall tonight will climax the 21st Biennial Convention of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., meeting in Boston this week. Latest styles will be modelled by girls of the junior division. The gowns to be displayed are all hand made after original designs. The style review is being conducted by Mrs. Susie V. Bouldin, Chairman of Arts and Crafts.

The speaker scheduled for tonight is Charles H. Houston, attorney of Washington, who will talk on "The Current Struggle for Civil Rights." Music by the Music Department of the Association will be conducted by Mrs. Maud Roberts George. Mrs. Ruth Steele will present a dramatic sketch, "Negro Women in Music and Their Achievement."

The session this morning was given over to hearing reports of the various departments. Tomorrow morning will wind up the sessions with final reports of the Executive Board's plan of action for the next biennial term. The new officers will be installed by Dr. Hallie Q. Brown.

State Loses Race Revenue

In a 10-cent suit involving millions, the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled today that the race tracks have been wrong in their computation of "breakage" in paying bets at horse and dog tracks.

This ruling means a substantial reduction in revenue for the State which splits the breakage 50-50 with the tracks. The breakage amounts to approximately $500,000 a year.

The Court ruled that the odd cents on a bet should be deducted after the final figure is reached on a payoff, instead of before multiplying by the amount wagered.

For example: Assuming $2 is bet on a race and the amount actually won, according to the pari mutuel machine, is $1.36 for each dollar bet. The payoff would be $2.72.

The track figures it this way: It takes the six cents of the $1.36, multiplies by $2, the amount bet, and pays out $2.60.

The Court now says the $1.36 should be multiplied by $2, making $2.72; then the odd cents subtracted, making the payoff $2.70.

The suit was brought by John F. Feeney of Cambridge who won $2.60 at Suffolk Downs in 1937. He claimed he should have received $2.70 and refused the $2.60, suing the track for the remaining dime.

Judge Francis J. Good in Suffolk Superior Court last year ruled in favor of the track but today was overruled by a decision written by Justice James J. Ronan and concurred in by the full bench.

"Ordinarily, the amount in controversy," Justice Ronan wrote, "would not warrant judicial review. But the interpretation of a statute providing for breakage and its consequent effect on the revenue to the Commonwealth are matters of genuine concern."

The ruling limits the breakage on any amount to nine cents.

Elizabethan Habits Disclosed

What did the average Elizabethan do when he wasn't attending the theater or dashing off a sonnet?

Harvard has been given the answer in a collection of 105 volumes just received from the library of the late William Augustus White, Harvard '63, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The publications range in date from 1560 and 1683 and are expected to be of great value to the student of the Elizabethan period.

He can learn for instance, how the Elizabethans made maps, gardened, installed plumbing, cleansed clothes, wrote shorthand, or kept bees. There are books on medicine, a manual-at-arms, a volume of mathematics, postal timetables, and books on mining and grammar.

Publications of this nature, which picture the background of everyday life are rarely re-printed, according to Harvard authorities, hence are particularly valuable. Included among the titles of the new gift are "Assize of Bread" (1597), "Orders Appointed for Setting Rogues to Work" (1590), "Cupid's Poesies" (1642), and "Education of Children in Learning" (1588).

These and many others are said to be without known duplicates in the world. Mr. White's heirs have already bestowed upon Harvard a large collection of Shakesperean quartos, and assisted the college library in the acquisition of Mr. White's collection of early editions of Elizabethan manuscripts. The university now has 617 of the 994 English plays or editions of plays written before 1643 and printed before 1700.

Switch to Roosevelt Firm Held Legal

When the National Shawmut Bank bought insurance from James Roosevelt, the President's son, it was not breaking a previous contract with Arthur D. Cronin of Framingham. This was the decision rendered today by Suffolk Superior Court Judge Harold P. Williams in deciding that Mr. Cronin's suit against the bank did not warrant a jury trial.

Mr. Cronin, a Boston insurance broker, claimed that he had a contract with the Shawmut Bank to place insurance on automobiles which the bank was financing. This agreement was abrogated, he claimed, when the bank switched to the firm of Roosevelt and Sargent. This is the firm in which Mrs. Roosevelt recently took her son's place.

The case was originally heard by Chief Justice F. Delano Putnam of the Boston Municipal Court, sitting as auditor in Suffolk Superior Court, who submitted his report to Judge Williams. At that time, the contending parties agreed that if Judge Williams decided that the case should have been heard by a jury, then Mr. Cronin would receive $31,750. If, on the other hand, Judge decided that the case should not have been heard by a jury, this would automatically constitute a finding in favor of the bank.

Mr. Cronin may now appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

'Careerist' Made State WPA Chief

The name of Denis W. Delaney, a man who has made a successful career while on relief, was today sent to the U. S. Senate by President Roosevelt for confirmation as WPA Administrator for Massachusetts.

Mr. Delaney, now chief regional engineer, will continue to serve under Col. John J. McDonough, regional director. Until this move, Col. McDonough had been acting as both New England regional director and Massachusetts administrator.

Mr. Delaney was a prosperous Lawrence contractor until the depression when, in 1933, he was forced to take a laborer's job on the old CWA. He showed such marked ability that he has been advanced from one position to another.

He was a Captain with the United States Army in France, holds degrees from several New England colleges.

Honors Proposed For Donn Fendler

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Senator Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey, proposed today some unusual decoration of merit or other suitable award be given Donn Fendler, the 12-year-old Rye, N. Y., boy who was lost eight days in the northern Maine wilderness.

Senator Barbour wrote Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, praising the lad's courage and resourcefulness.

"I do urge very strongly that this boy's heroism, fortitude and reliance be recognized and trust that you will agree with me that an award is justified and timely," he said.

Boy Scout officials here yesterday notified the Fendlers they were planning a national program in Donn's honor.

Security Taxes Due on Monday

Some 15,000 Massachusetts employers were warned today that next Monday is deadline for filing quarterly social security returns. Thomas B. Hassett, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue, said that 15,000 of the State's 73,500 employers had not yet made the returns. They are liable to penalties of 5 per cent of the tax for each 30 days of delinquency.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Within the Law," with Paul Kelly. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Lucky Night," with Robert Taylor and Myrna Loy 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hell's Kitchen," with the "Dead End" Kids, Fenway, 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Million Dollar Legs," with Betty Grable and Jackie Coogan, Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

Normandie—
"Broadway Serenade," with Jeanette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Alexander Graham Bell," with Don Ameche and Loretta Young. Tomorrow: "Lucky Night," with Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor. Also "Kid from Texas," with Florence Rice.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint in London," featuring George Sanders and Sally Gray. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Kid from Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and Joan Blondell. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." Also "The Movies March On." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 10 a. m., 12:45, with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon and Lawrence Olivier. Also "Trade Winds," with Joan Bennett and Fredric March. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "The Champ." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling." 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to the Isle of Jamaica," "Radio Hams," "The World of Science," "We Want Our Mummy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:30, 9:10. State: 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Repertory—
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Shirley Temple. Also "Victoria the Great," with A. Neagle. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
Bette Davis in "Of Human Bondage." 9:30 a. m., 12:43, 3:49, 6:55, 10:01. Also "Lost Squadron." 11:10 a. m., 2:16, 5:22, 8:28.

University—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda. 3, 6:10, 9:25. Also The Ritz Brothers in "The Gorilla." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lane Sisters and Gale Page. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:30. Modern: 11:04 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10 Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Captain Fury," featuring Brian Aherne. 3:30, 8:30, 9:45. Also "The Family Next Door." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell Charles River Embankment, 8:30—

FINAL PROGRAMME 11TH SEASON

1. Overture, "Academic Festival Brahms
2. First Movement: Symphony No. 9, in D minor, Op. 125 ..... Beethoven
   Allegro ma mon troppo, un poco maestoso
3. Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
   Interval
4. Rhapsody, "España" ..... Chabrier
5. Violin solo, "Dreams" ..... Wagner
   Gaston Elcus
6. Hora Staccato ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
7. Finale of the Fourth Symphony .... Tchaikovsky

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Landscapes by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Trans-Atlantic Port Is Sought By Providence

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28—Further development of the port of Providence and efforts to have Atlantic liners make regular stops at this city were advocated this week by Mayor John F. Collins in an address before the Providence Rotarians. It was the first time the Mayor had expressed his views on the development of the port. His predecessor, former Mayor James E. Dunne, and other leaders in the city have tried repeatedly in recent years to make Providence a port of call for ocean liners.

In his address Mayor Collins declared that Providence is "one full sailing day" near to Europe than New York. The same argument—proximity to Europe—was raised when attempts were made two years ago to establish a western terminal for the ocean planes in Rhode Island.

Philip A. Feiner, president of the Rotary Club, said efforts are now being made to have an ocean liner make a sample docking at Providence as an experiment.

There was a time, back in the days of clipper ships, when Newport, R. I., was a busier port than New York City. The relative decline of shipping in Rhode Island waters is a sore point with many Rhode Islanders who long to see Narragansett Bay re-established as a major commercial center on the East Coast.

Still another movement to improve commercial facilities in Providence has been taken by several Providence men who are trying to acquire control of the old Providence - Worcester railroad line. The aim is to form an independent company and operate the line in competition with the N. Y., N. H. & Hartford which now controls all rail traffic to and from Providence. Advocates of the plan contend it would stimulate industrial activity in the State by breaking the railroad monopoly now existing.

Drought Serious

The drought in Rhode Island has reached serious proportions, but farmers for the most part are counting themselves fortunate because their crops are not withering quite as badly as those in neighboring states. The dry spell is particularly serious on the east side of the bay in the Newport and Portsmouth area where a considerable part of the crops is expected to be lost. On the west side of the bay farmers hope rains will come before another week is out to revive their crops.

Meanwhile precautions to avert serious forest fires have been taken in the heavily-wooded areas along the Connecticut border. Motorists and campers have been warned to use extreme care. Extra patrols are on duty watching for fires.

Newport Pageant

Newport is laying elaborate plans for its four-day pageant late next month which will be the high spot in the city's observance of its 300th birthday.

A cast of 1,200 persons will take part in the pageant, "Epic of Newport." A professional company has charge of working out the 22 episodes in the drama and a chorus of 200 voices is being trained to appear. The presentation will be on a special 400-foot stage being erected at Freebody Park.

Radio Phone

The telephone cable linking Block Island to the mainland went out of commission again during the past week and once more all phone calls to and from the island were sent over the radio waves.

A 50-watt transmitter has been set up on the island with a similar one at Narragansett, on the mainland. The telephone calls are sent by wire to one of the transmitters, skipped across the sound by radio, then moved on over wires to the receiving end.

During the hurricane last fall Block Island was isolated and the radio stations were set up hurriedly to maintain communication. The recent cable difficulties were believed caused by hurricane damage which came to light only recently.

They're Interested in Real Estate Taxation

By a Staff Photographer

Women Officials at N. E. Assessors Meeting

The only women out of a group of over 100 men attending the two-day conference on New England assessing problems at the Hotel Statler. Left to right: Eleanor T. Downs, tax collector of Cohasset, Mass.; Mary L. Finnell, assessor of New Bedford, Mass., and Mary N. Daley, assistant tax collector of Palmer, Mass.

Radiocast Drama on Trains To Pick Up New Streamliner

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An hour-long historical dramatization of the American railroads, concluding with a pickup from the "Trail Blazer," the Pennsylvania Railroad's new fast low-cost train on its maiden run from Chicago to New York, is a dialworthy NBC program tonight at 8 over the NBC-Blue-WBZ combination.

Hildegarde, the original "Girl" of the Ray Paige musical show, returns as guest of the program, CBS-WEEI, 9; Mutual's "Friday Promenade" presents Kathryn Witwer singing Arditi's "Il Bacio" (The Kiss), "A Brown Bird Singing," with Wesley Summerfield, tenor, and Mr. Summerfield in a solo, "For You Alone"; Henry Weber's orchestra plays themes from Lehar's "Count of Luxembourg," Stringfield's "Cripple Creek," Friml's "Indian Love Call," and Rubinstein's "Melody in F," MBS-WAAB, 10:45.

A portion of Cesar Franck's Symphony in D Minor will be heard from the Robin Hood Dell, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Georg Sebastian conducting the Philadelphia Summer Symphony, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:45.

Saturday

Stephen Chadwick, National Commander of the American Legion, will give his organization's reply to Mrs. Berta Bergdoll's plea for the release of her husband, Grover, on "Vox Pop," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m. Last week on this period Mrs. Bergdoll asked for clemency from the Legion which is opposed to any show of mercy.

Drama

Inspired possibly by Mars' tour to the Earth, Arch Oboler poses some of the problems that may be encountered in interplanetary travel in "Another World," with Betty Garde, stage and radio actress, in the lead, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Incidental music to "Lucrece," the Suite for String Quartet, Op. q21, written by Deems Taylor at the commission of Katherine Cornell for the play of the same name, will be played by the Dorian Quartet in Columbia's American chamber music series, CBS-WEEI, 11 a. m.; immediately following this Robert Weede, baritone, sings a program including the arias "Di Provenza il Mar," from Verdi's "La Traviata," "Vision Fugitive," from Massenet's "Manon," Brahms's "Love Song," the spiritual, "City Called Heaven," and "The Open Road," in the "Concert Hall," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Excerpts from Bach's Fifth "Brandenburg" Concerto, Beethoven's First Symphony, and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite are among the selections in Albert Stoessel's program for the Chautauqua Young People's Concert, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Bach's Symphonia from Cantata No. 146, Renzi's "Tre Intermezzi," and Foster-Gusikoff's "Two Stephen Foster Melodies" are programmed by Alfred Wallenstein in "Symphonic Strings," MBS-WAAB, 10

Sunday

Rare music of Johann Strauss, Jr. ("Blue Danube") some of it being heard possibly for the first time in the United States, will be conducted by Howard Barlow with the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony today, CBS-WEEI, 3; premiere of a new farm program, "Columbia's Country Journal," CBS-WEEI, 5, with Charley Stookey, Middle West farm radiocaster, are noteworthy dial events today

Other Music

John Patrick, baritone, debuts in the Music Hall period, singing an aria from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" and "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes"; Henrietta Schumann, pianist, is soloist in Bach's Concerto in D Minor; Bach, Grainger, Sibelius, and Baron items are programmed by Maurice Baron, conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Henry F. Gilbert's "Riders to the Sea," Robert Russell Bennett's "Hollywood and Hans Spialek's "Tall City" Suite are programmed by Frank Black in American program of NBC Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Popular

Tom Adrian Cracraft's Electronic Orchestra, composed of instruments which, though bowed, pounded, or blown, produce their tones by electrical amplification, present a new theme song composed by Raymond Scott, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5:15.

Erno Rapee conducts Gershwin and Friml medleys, Ray Scott's "Dinner Music for a Pack of Hungry Cannibals," in "Musical Playhouse," CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Connie Gates is guest soloist in current popula songs; a 1929 medley, Massenet and Gershwin opera airs; Gilbert and Sullivan and Victor Herbert light opera melodies are sung by vocal company in "Summer Hour," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama

"Dust in Their Eyes," a conflict between a drought-fighting farmer and his half-brother struggling for an education, is Radio Guild production, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30

"Special Delivery to Rio" is a romantic comedy devolving about the air line to South America, in "Hollywood Playhouse," with Jim Ameche and Gale Page, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Forum

"The Political Line-Up for 1940," University of Chicago Round Table discussion including Drew Pearson, Washington correspondent, should provide interesting 30 minutes for the politically minded, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Monday

Norman Corwin's instructive and amusing drama, "So This Is Radio," an inside historical story of radiocasting, continues with another chapter, CBS-WEEI, 10; Margaret Speaks sings the rarely heard "Mimi's Air" (except for Metropolitan Opera radiocasts) from Puccini's "La Boheme," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30; Melville Clark, harpist, of Syracuse, N. Y., a retailer of radio sets, will be accompanied by his wife on the novachord, in the "Magic Key," NBC-Blue-WBZ, —:30.

City Welfare Hit By WPA Layoff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 28—The substantial saving made in welfare costs the first six months of this year over the corresponding period of 1938 as the result of improved business conditions is expected to be wholly offset in the near future when approximately 400 persons will be dropped from the WPA rolls as the result of recent orders from Washington.

Because this move was not anticipated at the time that the City's 1939 budget was passed, no provisions were made to take care of the additional burden that this dropping of WPA workers is expected to place in the lap of the Department of Public Welfare.

Stubborn Safe Lock Stalls Ship Payments

A modern version of the ancient game "Button, button, who's got the button?" kept officers of the Italian liner Roma busy for several hours yesterday and today, searching for the combination of the ship's safe.

In some unexplained manner the combination of the ship's safe was lost shortly after the big vessel left Boston July 16 on a special cruise to Canadian waters and Bermuda. In the strong box was all the ship's money for cashing travelers' checks and other purposes.

Fog delayed arrival of the liner at Boston nearly five hours yesterday, and on reaching Commonwealth pier, a professional safe expert was the first to board the vessel. Two hours' work failed to bring the desired result and the "stock" of the Italian made strong boxes jumped a few points. Agents put additional cash on board, that passengers might be accommodated, and the Roma sailed for New York. Another safe expert will try when the ship reaches New York today.

Band Concert Schedule

Band concerts under the sponsorship of the WPA-M. D. C. Division of Recreation are scheduled for next week as follows: Sunday, 3 to 5 p. m., Boston Cadet Band at Revere Beach, Connery Post at Nahant Beach, 211th Coast Artillery at Nantasket Beach; 3:30 to 5:30 p. m., Hogan Brothers Band at Riverside Recreation Grounds, Boston Concert Band at Hoosicwhisick Pond in the Blue Hills; Tuesday, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., Mondello Band at Broadway Park; Wednesday, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., Bostonia Band at the Speedway, Brighton; Bert Williams' Band at the Quincy Shore Reservation.

N. E. Assessors Discuss Problem Of Higher Taxes

One hundred New England real estate assessors convened for the second day of their first joint conference on assessment administration today at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Speakers discussed from many viewpoints the chief problem confronting assessors—the tremendous drop in realty values since 1929 and the consequently increased rate of taxation on real estate throughout the Northeastern States.

Yesterday, Parker Webb, New England Chairman of the Brokers' Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, described efforts to obtain State referendum in Massachusetts on a $25 real estate tax limitation to be written into the State Constitution. He said the State Association of Real Estate boards was hopeful that a 2 per cent sales tax would be adopted, however, making a Constitutional amendment unnecessary.

Grand Jury Charges Travers With Larceny

Charged with larceny of more than $1,000 from the City of Boston, John J. Travers of Medford, Deputy Tax Collector, was held in $1,000 bail today for the Suffolk County Grand Jury.

Mr. Travers pleaded not guilty.

Two Big Liners Call at Boston On Cruise Runs

Ocean cruises — increasingly popular in recent years — are making a higher bid for New England's patronage through the port of Boston. Two big liners called here yesterday, both on vacation cruise voyages.

First to arrive was the Italian Liner, Roma, completing the first of two 11-day cruises out of Boston. The craft carried about 150 Boston passengers who embarked here July 16, and have since been to Bar Harbor, the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Saguenay, Gaspé, and Bermuda, under auspices of Raymond-Whitcomb Company. The Roma continues to New York and then starts her second cruise, calling at Boston next Sunday to pick up passengers for the second cruise.

Marking the first visit of a Clarke Steamship Company cruise ship to Boston, the steamer, North Star, arrived at Boston this afternoon, from a cruise voyage that started at Montreal, calling at Saguenay and Nova Scotia ports. Passengers will embark here and the vessel sail for New York, Halifax, Charlottetown, Gaspé, Corner Brook, Saguenay, Quebec and Montreal, returning on Aug. 24 to Boston.

The North Star is the former Prince Henry which operated in the Boston-Bermuda service in 1931 and 1932. It was sold to the Clarke interests, renamed, and now plies between Canadian ports. A large delegation of travel agents and visitors inspected the vessel while it was moored at Commonwealth Pier.

Saltonstall Urges Political Education

"Education of our citizens so that they will have a wider understanding of the issues involved . . . is the best possible groundwork for victory in 1940," said Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, writing in the first issue of "Council News," a publication of the State Council of the Young Men's Republican Club of Massachusetts, which appeared today.

In the course of his article, Governor Saltonstall says:

"In times of world-wide uncertainty and of economic instability at home, it is indeed an encouraging sign that youth is interesting itself more and more in public affairs. That our Republican young men are taking the lead in this direction inspires confidence, because they have recognized that the principles and policies for which they are working truly represent the continuation of the heritage which our fathers handed down to us and which has made the United States a symbol of justice and freedom throughout the earth."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

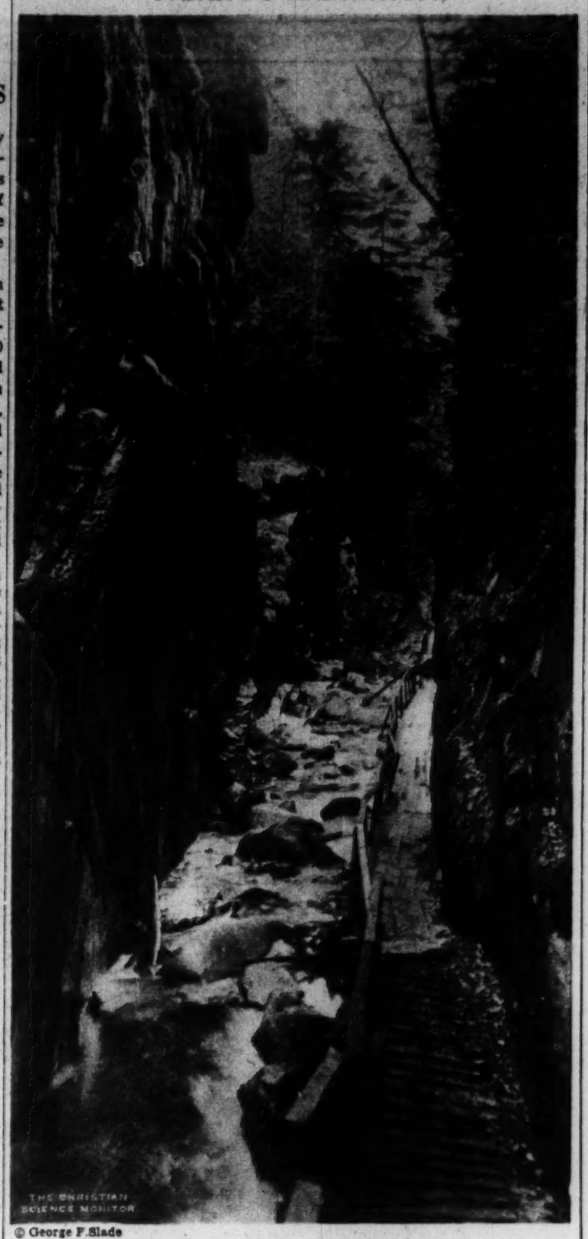
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Elon Boys	Fred Hoey; musicale	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Sir Hubert Wilkins	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	"Parker Family"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Tenor add organ	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	M. Loring, songs	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Bob Edge, sports	Betty Barrett, songs	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"Under Western Skies"; variety	"Story of the Railroads"; historical drama; songs; orchestra; speakers	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	"Pappy Jeb and Ezra" "Front Page Drama"
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.			WOR Symphony Orch.	Military Band
8:45	sketch			WOR Symphony Orch.	Magyar Serenaders
9:00	Raymond Paige, 99	"Plantation Party"	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:15	Men and a Girl	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	"First Nighter";	North Shore Players	"Death Valley Days";	"Take a Note"; solo-	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:45	dramatization	Robin Hood Dell Concert	dramatic sketch	ists; orchestra	
10:00	"Grand Central	Robin Hood Dell Concert	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:15	Station"; drama	Robin Hood Dell Concert	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	Jose Martinez' Orch.
10:30	Robert L. Ripley	"Hollywood Ladder of	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Congressional Review	News Service
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Fame"; drama	Joseph Lee Day talk	S. Pettingill, talk	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Joe Brattain's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Secy. Frances Perkins;	Dance Orchestra
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Sen. Pepper; others	The Majestics; orchestra
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service;	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Weather; "Boarder-	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	town Barbecues"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	"About Us"	"Rhapsody in Brass"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	Music; news	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	National Hillbilly	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Champions	loists; orchestra	"The Band Parade"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	"Organ Moods"	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Saturday Serenade"	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	Model Airplane Club	"Shopping With You"
10:45		"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Soap Box Derby	4-H Club program	Chautauqua Concert for	Poultry Congress	Studio speaker
11:15	Dorian Quartet	Sports School	Young People	"This Wonderful World"	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	Columbia Concert	"Weather; music; talk	Armchair Quartet	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Hall	"Things and Swings"	"Nature Sketches"	U. S. Army Band	News Service
12:00	Eton Boys	News; 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News Service	Noonday Review; stocks.	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Let's Pretend"	National Farm and	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides.
12:45	"Let's Pretend"	Home Hour	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	"Mid-day Musicale"
1:00	Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Enoch Light's Or.	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	"Merchants' program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"What Price Amer-	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	"Merchants' program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	ica"; talk; drama	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	E. Hoagland's Orchestra	Short Story Club
2:00	"Bull Session"; stu-	Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:15	dent debate	Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	Concert pianist
2:30	"Brush Hill Follies"	"Indiana Indigo"	Golden Melodies;	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Violin and organ
2:45		"Merry Music"	string ensemble	baseball game	News Service
3:00	Soap Box Derby	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sport reports
3:15	Soap Box Derby	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	Charles Paul, or-	"Rhythmic Moods"	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sport reports
3:45	ganist	Weather; news	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	International program	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:15	Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	from Berlin	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	The Dancepators	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:45	The Dancepators	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	Syncopation Piece	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	National Music Camp	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Syncopation Piece	Sport comment	Band Concert	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	S. Young's Orch.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Summertime Swing"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Youth Hostels	Dance Interlude	"Song Shoppers"	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Console Overtones	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	Americans at Work;	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Concert
7:15	interviews	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"County Seat"	"From Hollywood To-	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Jim Lewis' Orchestra
7:45	"County Seat"	day"; variety	"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00	"Music, Maestro,	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"Dick Tracy"; children's	"Tropical Serenade";	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15	Please"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	sketch	baritone; orchestra	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:30	"Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show; vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls"; native	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:45	questions; answers	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	Harlem Goes Hollywood
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Sport comment	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	Sport comment	
9:30	M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Arch Obeler's Plays;	Sport comment	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Hot Shots"; comedy	"Another World"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	Serenade"	"Don't Forget"; quiz	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	Symphonic Strings with	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:15	"The West Remembers"	program	vocalist	Alfred Wallenstein	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
10:30		Al Donahue's Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	News Service
10:45	"Adventures"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Tin Can Tourists"	"Music by Moonlight"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00	Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Coral Islanders
11:15	Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Orrin Williams' Orch.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30	Barry Wood's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:45	Barry Wood's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Nature's Handiwork



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The Flume Near Franconia, N. H.

One of the many "side shows" visited by tourists in the White Mountains area.

Scenic 'Side Shows' Abound In New Hampshire Mountains

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H.—New Hampshire's main scenic show, of course, is its majestic mountains and sparkling lakes, but like all great shows it has a varied list of sideshows which attract thousands of visitors annually.

The "side" things to see in New Hampshire include, first of all, the "Old Man of the Mountains." Then there is the Flume, Lost River, Polar Caves, and Echo Lake.

The "Old Man" is located in Franconia Notch, high above Profile Lake. The profile itself is some 48 feet in height and is formed by three separate ledges of granite, one forming the forehead, another the nose and upper lip, and a third the heavy chin. A large parking area has been constructed in the vicinity of the "Old Man" and visitors may view his rugged profile at leisure from the road.

The Flume, which is six miles south of the "Old Man," is a narrow gorge fashioned by nature out of solid granite. Geologists say that it was formed millions of years ago, and that at a later time a dark-colored molten lava was pushed up through the cracks and crevices. The cooling lava solidified into the dikes and the principal one was eroded until the flume-gorge was formed.

Lost River is a reservation owned and controlled by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. There is no fee to enter the reservation, but a charge of 25 cents is asked for the trip through the passages of the underground river. In the reservation is a nature garden which contains a number of trees, shrubs, ferns, and mosses, all carefully labelled.

Taking the trip through Lost River is indeed an adventure. While there is little need for a guide—the route is easy to follow—there are guides available. Sneakers and overalls may be rented at the Administration Building. The trip winds down through a series of caves and basins ground out by the swift water and passes through sections known as the "Giant Pothole," the "Lemon Squeezer," the "Hall of Ships," the "Guillotine," the "Triphammer," the "Hall of Forgetfulness," and the "Cave of Lost Souls." Rustic walks and steps have been provided throughout Lost River. After walking, climbing, and squeezing through the various rock formations, the visitor breaks out upon Paradise Falls, where the stream comes out into the daylight.

Echo Lake is situated in Franconia Notch, one mile north of Profile Lake. Towering 1,500 feet above it is Eagle Cliff, a sheer granite wall. It is off this wall that voices echo and re-echo. On the opposite shore there are several megaphones through which the tourist may throw his voice, but like the boomerang, it always comes back.

Polar Caves are situated in West Plymouth, a little town in the southern part of the State. Some 25,000 years ago, after the Ice Age, frost action set in here and dislodged huge boulders, placing one on top of another until a series of caves were formed. These caverns are privately owned and are lighted by electricity.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 29

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc

Here and There In Retail Shops Of Boston Area

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little fill-ins in the way of inexpensive items are what practically every girl is forever looking for . . . regardless of how fat or thin papa's check book is at the moment!

So inasmuch as we located a couple or more of just such wearing apparel at Dexter's Dress Shop, which is at 162 Massachusetts Avenue. Not far from either the Fenway or Loew's State Theatre, in case you're combining your shopping with your relaxation program for the summer. The first was a cunning little housecoat that sells, if we remember correctly, for around $1.98. Made of cotton seersucker, which means that it'll wash and wash again, and still look the same. We were particularly attracted to it, because it was very colorful, being of wide Roman stripes. Only the colors weren't the usual colors . . . rather they were cerise and blue and yellow and Nile green and cerise. Not exactly pastel shades, of course, but still not dark colors. The zipper ran itself right up to close a neckline that's right around the base of the neck, with a little turndown collar. Short puff sleeves. Just the thing to slip into when you've just heard the last call for breakfast. Especially if the family object to anything that looks as if you weren't thoroughly dressed! And we were told that these housecoats came in sizes way up to 52. Which certainly ought to include everybody! Incidentally the stripes would do a lot in the way of giving a slimming effect; if that's what you're looking for. However, we meant to tell you that somehow or other there's a bit of a dark scroll worked into the material, so the stripes aren't all by themselves. Then if you need a couple of those zephyr wool sweaters on the idea of those the French sailors wear, to combine with either a cotton skirt or your slacks, a matter of 50 cents (that's what we said) will get you a yellow sweater with a dark brown pin stripe running through it. With a boatline neck (which means there's a long slit that sort of goes out over your shoulders to get your head in!) and short sleeves. We saw a girl over at Longwood at the tennis matches who was wearing just such a sweater in red and white . . . with a cotton tailored suit; in case it'll give you an idea!

Baby travel made comfortable

Well, they have everything nowadays for babies. It must make being youthful a pleasure. We do know that some of the gadgets make things more pleasant for the mothers, anyhow. Because they're such labor and patience savers. Take the combination baby auto seat and bed that the son of a friend of ours rode up in the other day. He had all the comforts of home, stretched out there just as if he'd been in his own crib . . . but he was in the back seat of his mother's car, instead. Going places fast! It all came from Jordan Marsh's, and cost $3.95. Which seemed more than reasonable for anything that'll offer as much as this thing did! You see she explained that it would do eight things, or at least it could be used in eight ways. And if we've forgotten some of them, we have at least remembered enough of them to convince you that no family is complete without one. At least if there's a baby in your midst. It's a carrying basket, a bassinet when he's away from home, an auto bed (it hooks on over either the front or the back seat, so everything's safe!) and a couple of other things, if you can imagine. Over in the annex.

Wool blankets at a low price

P. S. Just as you're throwing off the sheets, because they're too hot, we'll tell you about some nice warm 100 per cent wool blankets that are on sale at Gilchrist's. For $5 and $6.95. Naturally there are good savings on them. And they'll sell them like Christmas presents; that is, you buy them now, they're billed to you in October, but delivered in September. (Yes, that's straight!)

Of course there's no objection if you pay cash.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Cool, Appetizing Foods and Beverages for Summer Menus

Midco Ice Box Freeze, Tremont Mayonnaise, Tremont Lemon Whip, Breast of Chicken, Tuna Fish, Turner's Potato Chips

Moxie—a delicious thirst quencher; Hires' Root Beer, large bottle 10c; Hires' Root Beer small bottle 5c; Underwood's 'Deviled' Ham for Sandwiches

Remember, we deliver to the North and South Shore daily.

RHODES BROS. CO.

170 Mass. Ave., Boston KEN. 4500; LON. 2040

● It is gratifying to these up town advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in the Monitor.

25c PARKING DAY OR EVENING

Convenient to Christian Science Church

MASS. STATION AUTO PARK

Rear of Fenway Theatre

JOHN MYLES, Proprietor

NEW YORK 13 EXPRESS TRIPS DAILY via Stafford Springs

$6.15 ROUND TRIP ONE WAY $3.40

VISIT THE FAIR

BLUEWAY TRAILWAYS

80 PARK SQ. KEN 8700

Speaking of Bargains here's one you'll be glad to know about.

14 LBS. $1 Everything Washed Flatwork Ironed

Ask Mr. Allen — Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain.

ALLEN LAUNDRY

62 LINDEN PARK ST. ROXBURY

HIGHLANDS 5200

Produce Prices Remain Steady Despite Drought

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Vegetables and fruit continue in ample supply in the market places of Boston today, and prices show very little change, on the average, despite the drought on the one hand and the advancing season which adds to the supply of some items, on the other hand.

Native produce is somewhat less plentiful, perhaps, and of lower than normal development, in some cases, because of the long spell of dry weather, but shipments of the various items from sections of the country unaffected by drought assure plentiful supplies for Boston. Paradoxical as it may seem, some Bostonians who are in the country for vacation, are sending back to Boston for weekly supplies of produce, vegetables and greenstuffs, usually procured where they are vacationing but now unavailable because of drought, according to marketmen.

Blueberries are available in quantities, both cultivated and wild, at 25 to 45 cents a quart, depending on size, and whether cultivated. The drought, however, is being felt in the less than anticipated supply of berries. Strawberries are about over. Nova Scotia berries are arriving by steamer but only in small lots and much less than normally. Maine berries are less of a factor than usual. Prices range in a general way from 30 to 35 cents a quart. Good raspberries are comparatively scarce, and priced around 25 cents a pint.

Green corn, already affected by the borer, faces the additional handicap of the drought, which stunts the growth and development of the ears. Shipments from Rhode Island and other not too distant points, are available around 50 cents a dozen ears "as is." About everything in vegetables and fruits can be had today at the big market places.

Seafood is plentiful in most instances and particularly desirable at this time of year. Native swordfish is in much larger supply than heretofore, while Canadian shipments are much less than a year ago, thus far. Prices at retail are now top at 50 cents, with some stores quoting a bit less. Fresh mackerel can be had from 12 to 15 cents a pound. Fresh salmon runs as high as 50 cents, and halibut around 35 cents.

Now that hot weather turns public attention away from heavy menus, the price of beef which has been stationary for months, is somewhat lower. Faneuil Hall market quotations are as low as 28 to 35 cents for rump roast beef and 28 to 45 cents for rib roast. Legs of lamb range from 27 to 35 cents a pound. Pork loins are 25 to 28 cents.

Eight N. E. Postmasters Nominated by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The following New England Postmasters were nominated yesterday by President Roosevelt:

Massachusetts: Harry L. Pierce, Barre; James D. Sullivan, Danvers; John H. Gilboy, East Brookfield; Robert P. Sheehan, Harvard; William F. Goodwin, Plymouth; William E. Brennan, Whitman.

Connecticut: Clifford E. Brooks, Moodus; Edward McElwee, Westport.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
HEATHPROOF AIR CONDITIONED
GINGER DAVID
ROGERS · NIVEN
'BACHELOR MOTHER'
CHAS. COBURN · FRANK ALBERTSON
Plus 2nd feature
THE SAINT IN LONDON
GEO. SANDERS · SALLY GRAY
Added
VYVYAN DONNER FASHION REEL

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
"ANDY HARDY GETS SPRING FEVER"
Lewis STONE • Mickey ROONEY
Also: "THEY ALL COME OUT"

NEW YORK CITY

"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers Digest

1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Cir. 6-9156. Air-Cooled
Evgs. 8:35—$3.30-$1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

No Saturday performance during July
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
By S. N. BEHRMAN
Francis LEDERER Marzalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Cir. 6-8230
Evgs. at 8—$1.10-2.30 Mats. Wed. & Thurs. 2:30

AS SPECTACULAR AS ANYTHING TO BE SEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
FREDRIC MARCH (In Person)
THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
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How to Work in City and Live at Seashore

By a Staff Photographer

What Is Being Built at Squantum

Top left: This small, but appealing, Cape Cod house fits nicely into the seaside atmosphere of Squantum, Boston's nearest undeveloped shore sector.

Top right: A part of Rodney W. Long's Shore Acres development in Squantum.

Bottom: A bit of England, and a charming bit, is pictured here as indicative of the fine type of houses being built in the more exclusive Crabtree Road section of Squantum.

Squantum Colony Has Its Own Boom

By Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

SQUANTUM, Mass., July 28—So far as the building industry is concerned, the depression is over on this promontory that points out into Boston Harbor like a battleship anchored to the mainland at Wollaston Beach with sweeping views of Dorchester Bay on one side and Quincy Bay on the other.

In just two years, the small-home, newly built village known as Shore Acres has developed on the once barren, rocky crown of this peninsular into what is probably the fastest growing Federal Housing Administration subdivision south of Boston. This week, the twenty-fourth new home was sold by the Rodney W. Long Housing Corporation to Mr. and Mrs Norman Hatch. Which means that a new home has been built and sold here every month for two years.

Lately, a new surge of prospective homeowners has put Shore Acre builders eight homes behind contract, while investigators of the Long Corporation with pencils and paper in hand are busy mapping plans for the erection of 50 more new homes by next fall. Shop-owners and other commercial interests on the Peninsular are already feeling the invigorating, financial effects of stimulated home-building.

Split Up Big Estate

Shore Acres was made possible through the sale of the old Crabtree Estate, typical of the trend all along the New England coastline for large, private estate owners to unload their heavy holdings and get out from under the growing pressure of taxation. Some of these owners are still trying desperately to maintain their estates, until better times, by turning them into transient tourist homes. Thus, conditions are beneficial alike to tourists and prospective homeowners to whom these once lavish estates are now available at prices never before quoted at such low levels.

Where only one family formerly enjoyed the tang of salt, sea air on the Crabtree Estate, the Shore Acres side of the once, exclusive residential site is being turned over to dozens of moderate-incomed residents, having beach and boating privileges virtually a part of their mortgaging plans.

Starting Shore Acres was Mr. Long's way of expressing faith in the future of the building industry. Declaring today that one large life insurance company now carries a deposit of $120,000,000 in a bank without interest because of the lack of confidence in the integrity of industry, Mr. Long insisted that there is a distinct need for new building. And he had the foresight to see that the need would first reveal itself in an urgent demand for reasonably priced homes to fit the average Greater Boston pocketbooks.

Short Jump to Boston

Homes at Shore Acres range around $6,500 to $7,500 including land, and combining the advantages of shore living with proximity to downtown Boston which is only 15 to 20 minutes away by motorcar.

In Mr. Long's files are these pertinent figures relating to current building needs:

"In six years from 1925 through 1930, the United States building industry absorbed $79,000,000,000 compared with one-half that amount during the last six years, despite Federal housing projects. Home construction alone shrunk 80 per cent."

This condition, said Mr. Long, who is President of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, is highly advantageous to would-be homeowners, since building costs are "at the lowest ebb." He expressed the opinion that the costs of building homes will, during the next five years or less rise to the point where a $6,000 house of today would cost $9,000.

At no other time in history, he said, has the homeowner been more able to jockey himself into a position where the builder either must sell at cost or below cost, a situation that has followed the "fabulous stories" by magazine writers dramatizing the six-room, $3,500 home as including tile baths, oil burners, air-conditioning and other expensive equipment.

Such a well-equipped home, Mr. Long warned, should cost at least $7,500 according to prevailing costs of labor and materials. Yet the prospective homeowner, thinking in terms of the "paper" house, demands more than the builder can give for the stipulated price. Hence, the temporary stagnation in the building industry generally which compels many builders with homes on their hands to unload at "less than cost."

How Soft Is Water?

Chemists in investigating that subject have found that impurities and certain minerals in water tend to clog water drains, wear out clothes that are being washed and irritate hands and face . . . so they have chemically softened water for household purposes.

Lime, magnesia and iron, the substances that make water hard, can be removed by means of this chemical "softener" it is claimed. Vegetables cooked in soft water retain their flavor, clothes last much longer and water runs much smoother, according to the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau.

Labor Denounces G. O. P. for Killing State Wage Bill

Organized labor was today accusing the Republican legislative majority of "insincerity" in killing a bill to establish a State Wage and Hours Act to cover workers in intrastate industry although Gov. Leverett Saltonstall proposed such a measure in his inaugural address.

Leaders of both the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organization demanded passage of the legislation this year. However, the House voted to send the legislation to a special commission for study, thus delaying action. The measure would have established a minimum hourly rate of 30 cents and a maximum work week of 48 hours.

Republicans contended the bill was too loosely drawn and that it would not be "Yankee common sense" to adopt it without study.

Gas Sale Regulation

Meanwhile, the House ordered to a third reading a bill regulating the advertising and sale of gasoline. Under the legislation the dealers would be licensed and penalties would be established for advertising gasoline through unfair or fraudulent signs. The legislation is designed to eliminate price wars and adulteration of gasoline. A corps of state inspectors would police the system.

Economies effected in the 1939-40 biennial budget by Governor Saltonstall since it first reached him after passage by the Legislature now amounts to $2,370,000, as the result of his signing a bill reducing automobile mileage and meal allowances for traveling State employees.

The bill reduces from 6 cents to 4½ cents a mile the allowance to State employees using their private cars for State business, and limits meal expenditures to $1.50 a day.

Increases Savings

Previously Governor Saltonstall had vetoed several budget items to save $1,609,587. The vetoes were upheld by the House. The travel and meal allowance bill brings the total saving to $2,370,000.

The Governor also signed a bill transferring from the Sheriff of Suffolk County to a three-member commission control of the new Suffolk County courthouse. The members will be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, the Sheriff, and an appointee of the Governor.

At the same time the Governor attached his approving signature to a bill establishing a reservation in the Freetown-Fall River State Forest for the few remaining members of the Pocasset Branch of the Wampanoag tribe of Indians.

Pay-Roll Charges Held 'Malicious'

Charges of irregularity in the payrolls of the Massachusetts National Guard 101st Infantry, brought by two National Guard officers, were found to be "false, scandalous and malicious" by Lieut.-Col. Elijah Adlow, judge advocate of the 25th Division, M. N. G., in a recent report to Maj.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commander of the Division.

The two officers who made the charges are Maj. Dennis H. Shilue and Lieut. John J. Royle, both of the 101st Infantry. The accusers now will themselves be subject to an investigation to determine whether or not they are morally fit for National Guard service. Upon General Needham's recommendation, Adj.-Gen. Edward C. Erickson, Commander of the National Guard, has appointed a board to conduct such an investigation.

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Thirst Ship Gives Moxie to Children

A new motorized fountain containing 500 bottles of Moxie, each chilled to just the right temperature by a special refrigerating unit built into the automobile, today was on a good-will tour of boys' and girls' summer camps and city playgrounds.

The "Ship of Thirst," as the vehicle is named, will distribute a bottle of Moxie free to each child present at every port of call. The vehicle is sent out by Frank Archer, president of the Moxie Company, to carry on the traditional activities of his father, the late Frank Archer, in behalf of New England children.

'The Old Homestead' Revived To Meet Swanzey Town Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWANZEY, N. H., July 28—In a potash bowl, a natural outdoor amphitheater where old-time soapmakers stored their potash, friends and admirers of the late Denman Thompson last night revived his old play "The Old Homestead."

In contrast to the setting under which the play was presented during the career of its lead-actor and author, last night's performance was given in an outdoor amphitheater with the latest in sound amplification and lighting facilities.

Purpose of Revival

The people who witnessed the first of three evening performances were doing their bit to make it possible for Mr. Thompson's home town to pay off the mortgage on the community house.

The well-known character, "Uncle Josh" Whitcomb, which was played by Mr. Thompson for years, is being played during the revival by Willard Thompson, a descendant of Thompson.

Townspeople have been busy for months preparing for the performances, as it was necessary to carry on considerable research relative to costumes. Garments used in the original show were traced and those being used at the present showing were produced as exact copies.

The setting for the first act is a reproduction of the Whitcomb homestead, and during this act a span of oxen pulling a loaded hayrack trudges across the stage to add rural atmosphere.

"Joshua Whitcomb"

Denman Thompson will probably remain Swanzey's best-known son for many generations. It was only 500 yards from "potash bowl" that the old Thompson homestead was located. Prior to the writing of "The Old Homestead" Mr. Thompson turned out a short skit entitled "Joshua Whitcomb" which was based on two characters of Swanzey, one with the first name of Joshua, the other with the last name of Whitcomb.

From this skit "The Old Homestead" developed, opening at the old Boston Theater in 1886. Each summer until his passing in 1911 Mr. Thompson returned to his home in Swanzey and took part in a local showing of the play.

Postmasters Named

WASHINGTON (AP)—The President sent to the Senate July 27 for confirmation these Postmaster nominations:

Massachusetts: Hyannis, Edward Thomas Murphy; Salem, Timothy W. Fitzgerald; Leominster, Mary E. O'Toole.

Skim Milk Waste Labeled 'Absurd'; New Uses Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 28—"Billions of gallons of skim milk are being wasted," H. E. F Director of Research of th Chemurgic Council, told a State meeting of agricultur... ... industrial workers and members of the University staff, called by Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew Felker to discuss problems of utilizing agricultural surpluses in industry.

Calling this waste of skim milk "absurd," when more and more uses for casein are being discovered every year, Dr. Barnard introduced Edward F. Maloney of Newtonville, Mass., representative of Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., a firm which maintains an industrial research laboratory for the dairy industry.

"In these days no one can tell whether his gearshift is made of skim milk, soy beans or some other plastic," said Mr. Maloney.

Eastern Wins Out On Bus Service

Direct service between Fall River and Park Square, Boston, by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, was authorized today by the State Department of Public Utilities, which voted to grant the Company "a certificate of public convenience and necessity," despite opposition from City Council members.

The Company has been endeavoring for some time to save its passengers the trouble and expense of transferring to other transit lines on reaching the borders of Boston.

Yesterday Councillor Sidney Rosenberg, speaking before the Utilities Commission on behalf of himself and 13 other Council members, opposed the Company's petition on the ground that operation of buses along the proposed route in Boston constituted "an accident menace."

Hearings Listed On Rail Service

Following receipt of notice from the New Haven Railroad today that the trustees do not intend to apply to the Massachusetts Commission of Public Utilities for permission to abandon additional stations on the Old Colony system, the Commission announced that it would make its own investigation of this proposed discontinuance of service, scheduled for Sept. 24.

The Commission voted today to make the investigation which will proceed concurrently with hearings on various petitions of individuals protesting the proposed curtailment in service. The first hearings are scheduled for Sept. 11 at 11 a. m. at the State House.

Attorney General Paul A. Dever has charged the railroad with defying State laws by going ahead with plans to close stations without seeking permission of the Utilities Commissioon.

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Andy Hardy Acts Up

The Arts in Boston

Mickey Rooney, whose name by now is synonymous with Andy Hardy, is to be discovered going in for high school dramatics at the State and Orpheum in "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever." Such a reference to juvenile efforts is not intended as any reflection on Master Rooney's abilities as a player. It is merely a statement of what happens in the plot of this latest of the popular series of Hardy films.

The family, it seems, is back in Carvel, and Mickey—or, to be more exact, Andy—has been dropped by his girl friend for a new admirer. So Mickey (pardon the slip, it should be Andy) turns his attention to the new teacher of dramatics. What more normal than that he should immediately take an interest in the stage? And when he enters a play in the annual prize competition, who else could win?

In the meantime the Judge has been having problems of his own—something concerned with financial affairs and a promotion scheme. Indeed his attention is so closely directed to these matters that he fails to notice immediately the romantic complications of his son. Perhaps he might not have observed, even if he hadn't been so much wrapped up in his own affairs. You never can tell about those things, even among the Hardys. And if he had noticed earlier there might not have been any story. As it happens, everything works out well enough. Andy discovers that the teacher is engaged, and returns to his own girl friend. The Judge finds his financial problems straightened out. And the audience seems to have a good time.

The other film, "They All Come Out," is a prison picture which is said to have been made with the co-operation of the Department of Justice.

'Each Dawn I Die'

"Each Dawn I Die" at the Metropolitan is a prison melodrama of the rough and tough school with James Cagney as a reporter, framed by crooked politicians, whom he attempted to expose, and sentenced for manslaughter; and George Raft as a gangster given a life term.

The plot is confused. It includes the killing of a prisoner by another inmate, also the killing of a brutal guard, the escape of the gangster with the aid of the reporter, the confinement of the reporter in a punishment cell, his unsuccessful appearance before the parole board, the return of the gangster to the prison, and an attempted prison break on a large scale which is put down by troops with machine guns. It seems that the gangster went back to prison to secure the confession that would clear the reporter. The gangster was shot down in the final effort to escape but not until after he had obtained the admission he sought to free the reporter.

In general the film tends to emphasize the violence of the guards, but an effort is made to set forth the warden, acted by George Bancroft, in a more favorable light. It is hardly uplifting entertainment.

"Night Work," the second film on the bill, is another of the series of adventures of the Fitch family with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. The Fitches are installed in an apartment house, of which he is the recently appointed manager, and entertain as guest the steeplejack grandfather of one of the boys they plan to adopt.

'Hell's Kitchen'

The "Dead End" Kids are back again on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway in "Hell's Kitchen" as the inmates of a shelter home for boys presided over by Grant Mitchell as a rascally superintendent. A reformed gangster under a suspended sentence takes an interest in the institution and eventually rescues the youngsters, but not until after one of them has been shut up in a refrigerated room so long that he fails to recover, the boys seize control of the place, conduct their own trial of the superintendent, and propose to carry out their own sentence on him when the ex-gangster intervenes. It appears that the latter had been entangled by enemies in a previous fracas so that his return from hiding meant that he must serve the suspended sentence.

It's a confused film. The former gangster, done by Stanlay Fields, is intended to be a roughly comic figure as well as the rescuer of the boys but he does not seem so amusing as may have been hoped. Ronald Reagan and Margaret Lindsay are among the other players.

"Million Dollar Legs," the other film, is a campus yarn about college athletics in general and crew racing in particular. It is light comedy and not of any great importance. John Hartly, Donald O'Connor, Jackie Coogan, and Betty Grable are among the players.

These 'Police' Buy Their Own Uniforms

BAR HARBOR, Maine (AP)—This summer social resort hasn't a large police force, but it has its Public Reserves. The Reserves, citizens of the town, purchased their own uniforms and equipment and aided the police in traffic and other duties in the height of the season.

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Rookies Pick Up Pointers From Cronin and Foxx—Many Prizes for Yachtsmen

Red Sox Freshmen Benefit By Watching Veteran Mates

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ted Williams and Jim Tabor were behind the Red Sox batting cage at Fenway Park the other day. They were studying the style of Manager Joe Cronin as he placed Lefty Grove's practice pitches to various fields. Ted was leaning on an iron upright, with his face close to the heavy netting. Jim stood there chewing a mouthful of gum, with three bats thrown over a shoulder.

"Boy, look at the skipper stroke that ball," said Tabor, the rookie third baseman, as Cronin pushed an outside pitch inside the right field foul line. Fritz Ostermueller, who was standing behind first base for some unknown reason, stuck up his glove and speared the white pellet.

Joe Knows How

"Joe sure knows how to do it," said Williams, the sensational freshman right fielder.

A scribe standing nearby suggested that this Red Sox park was a good place for young players to pick up pointers on hitting.

"Sure is," blurted out Tabor, almost losing his gum.

"That's right," added Williams without moving his chin from the iron upright. "If a fellow can't learn something around here, he'd just as well be home. Cronin is an artist up at that plate. The pitcher doesn't very often fool him. Look at him pull that inside ball against the fence."

Tabor Takes Foxx

Jimmy Foxx replaced Cronin at the plate. Double-X bunted one and then swung for distance. "There's my man," said Tabor. "If anyone ever could hit a ball further than Jimmy, I'd like to have seen him. Every ball he hits explodes. Look at that one go!"

When Tabor and Williams came to the Red Sox this spring, after a campaign of schooling with Minneapolis, there is no doubt that they possessed rich natural ability. Williams had led the American Association with a .366 batting average, 142 runs driven in and 43 homers. Tabor had hit .330. It was no fault of theirs that the Millers finished sixth. But there also is no doubt that the two talented youngsters today are .300 hitters in the American League because they were wide awake and smart enough to follow the hints and study the styles of such established "strokers" as Cronin and Foxx.

Over .300 Again

By collecting two doubles and a single—all against the fence in left field—as the Red Sox dropped a 12-to-7 decision to the White Sox yesterday, the first-year third baseman once again entered the .300 class. He stood at .302 early today, with 101 hits in 336 official tries.

The farmers may be complaining about lack of rain, but the pitchers are complaining about Williams. As the Red Sox faced their three-game series with the Browns, Teddy was nursing a hitting streak of 10 contests. Through the rally he has batted a blistering .452, elevating his freshman big league average to .326. Since the first day of the month, he has gone up 32 points—slowly but steadily.

Another "streaker" early today was Bobby Doerr, who has duplicated the run of Williams. Through the 10 engagements the second baseman has done .449 and his running time for the season is .323. Although many hitters consider it a handicap, Bobby is flourishing in lead-off berth. The Red Sox, therefore, opposed the Browns with five .300 hitters in their line-up—Foxx, Williams, Doerr, Finney or Cramer and Tabor—with Cronin closing in at .294.

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Briefs . . . The Red Sox are still behind in their series with the White Sox—seven won and 10 lost . . . Inferior pitching decided the Chicago final yesterday . . . Foxx's homer was his fifth in three days at Fenway . . . And they all were well hit . . . Double-X batted in nine runs against White Sox pitching . . . The Browns play three singles in a row here under the original schedule. . . . A postponement today or tomorrow would manufacture a doubleheader for Sunday, however. . . . The St. Louis series stands 11 to 3 for Boston. . . . The White Sox went from here to New York, leaving the locals eight games behind the Yankee pace.

English Cricket

LONDON, July 28 (CP Cable)—Yorkshire, English county cricket champion, was humbled yesterday for the third time during the current campaign. In a low-scoring match concluded a day ahead of schedule Worcestershire was successful by 16 runs.

In another contest concluded at Wells yesterday, Essex took major points from Somerset, winning by 123 runs.

Scores in matches started Wednesday follow:

Worcestershire 102 and 118 (Verity four wickets for 40); Yorkshire 91 and 113 (Perks five for 50, Martin four for 30); at Stourbridge.

Essex 72 and 174 (O'Connor 53, Wellard seven for 68); Somerset 51 and 72; at Wells.

Derbyshire 110 and 222 for four (Smith 96, Alderman 75); Middlesex 447 for seven, declared (Compton 214 not out, Edrich 61, Price 55); at Lord's.

Gloucestershire 212 (Crapp 64, Creese five for 50); Hampshire 108 for four; at Bournemouth.

Northamptonshire 368 (Tims 83, Nelson 76 not out, Brookes 55, James 55, Phillipson five for 68); Lancashire 198 for nine (Iddon 69); at Blackpool.

Sussex 238 and 47 for one wicket; Warwickshire 316 for eight declared (Sale 101, Dollery 90, Cranmer 69); at Birmingham.

Leicestershire 216; Glamorgan 120 for two; at Swansea.

West Indies 487 (Weeks 146, Headley 93, V. Stollmeyer 73); Surrey 237 for five wickets (Parker 85 not out); at the Oval.

Olympets Win Again

After spotting the A. G. Spalding Girls of Springfield four runs in the first inning, the Boston Olympets girls' softball team came back in the sixth inning to score six runs and then salted the game away with six more runs in the next two innings.

Before nearly 3,800 persons at the Garden, the locals played shutout ball except for that first inning. Although Mary Pratt, Olympets' pitcher, was hit hard, she was aided by exceptional fielding, especially on the part of Shortstop Mildred Mooney. The defeat was the visitors' second loss in 17 games.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2:30 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Fenway Park Kenmore 0332

A Course in Batting Technique

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams (Left) and Jim Tabor

These Red Sox rookies have become better hitters because they stood behind the batting cage and studied such experienced stars as Manager Joe Cronin and Jimmy Foxx.

Reds Are Loaded With Talent For Teams in Future

CINCINNATI, July 28 (AP)—Talk around the Cincinnati Reds' front office was in the present tense today, but the general staff looked beyond October.

The league-leading Reds are almost in the same fix as the New York Yankees—so loaded up with future talent that they're not sure what to do with it.

Vice-President Frank Lane, boss of the 10-club farm system, is afraid he'll have to plow every third man under if there's a bumper crop.

Three Closest

The three boys probably closest to top-flight caliber are Don Lang, third baseman for Indianapolis in the American Association; Charles "Red" Barrett, pitching in Indianapolis, whose "butterfly" ball has won eight of his last 10 starts; and Dick West, catcher for Baltimore in the International, who's hitting .337.

Lane also is keeping an eye on Al Lakeman, catcher for Erie in the Mid-Atlantic, and outfielder Gordon Duff, who is hitting .340 for Welch in the Mountain State League.

Moran for McCormick

"If anything should happen to Frank McCormick at first," Lane continued, "there's Butch Moran on the Muskogee (Okla.) team. Batted in 92 runs and is hitting .342. Twenty homers."

Other likely prospects include Charles Hawley, who's won 10 and lost 3 for Durham in the Piedmont; Dutch Mele, hitting .375 for Durham; Allen Hunt, who hit .423 at Durham and then .333 at Indianapolis; and Lefty John Connor, who's won nine and lost four for Albany in the Eastern.

"I guess we'll get along," said Frank generously.

Three Seek Di Maggio

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (AP)—Three major league clubs are watching Dominic Di Maggio, youngest of the famed baseball brother trio.

Charles E. Chapman, scout for the Cincinnati Reds, has obtained prices on Di Maggio and Shortstop Harvey Storey of the San Francisco club of the Pacific Coast League. The Giants and Cubs previously priced Di Maggio.

President Charles Graham refused to divulge how much he was asking for the player.

Tarzan Brown Wins

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28 (AP)—Ellison Myer "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, R. I., won the St. Vincent De Paul 10-mile road race over Providence streets last night in 51m. 22s. Frank Darrah of the Norfolk Y. M. A. was second, Roger Labonte of the Methuen A. C. was third, and Lloyd Anderson of Providence was fourth. Brown held the early lead, then dropped back into 6th place, but came up with a rush in the last half of the race and won by 38 seconds.

Davis Cup Play

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, July 28 (AP)—Yugoslavia took a 1-0 lead over Germany in their European Zone Davis Cup tennis finals today when Ferenc Puncec defeated youthful Rolf Copfert 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

The winner will meet the victor of the Australian-Cuban series for the right to challenge the United States for the coveted trophy at Philadelphia in September.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Boston.

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Tiller Talk

Quincy Juniors Lead in Russell Series

Quincy's veteran junior, Charlie Winslow, went into today's final two races with a four and a half point lead over South Boston in the annual Jack Russell Trophy series now being held off the Wollaston Yacht Club.

Winslow built his margin as a result of yesterday's two firsts, a second and a fourth sailed in the Wollaston Winabouts.

Six crews were in the competition including Wollaston, Merrymount, Hull and Squantum, who trailed Quincy and Southie in that order.

The series is a preview to the South Shore junior yacht racing championships scheduled to start Aug. 14. Southie's defending champion in the Finlay Cup series was absent yesterday, but Jim Manning, one of his crew, took his place.

Wollaston Third

It was Merrymount's first introduction to junior racing, and the newly organized club's representatives did a good job. Tom Macdonald, a Winabout skipper, helmed Merrymount's forces to a first in the final race of the day.

Wollaston, defending champions, were fairly consistent with the exception of the third race, when they trailed the entire fleet. A first and three thirds was their record.

Point standing of the crews:

Quincy	20½	Merrymount	13¼
South Boston	16	Hull	12
Wollaston	15¼	Squantum	9

Crew Personnel

Quincy—Charles Winslow, James McSorley and John Shuttleworth.

South Boston—James Manning, John Kelly and Robert Ware.

Wollaston—Harry Carleton, Russell Mattern and Charles Watkins.

Merrymount—Thomas Macdonald, George Perry and William Macdonald.

Hull — David Pelham, Ed Scally and John Crehan.

Squantum—Francis LeBlanc, Eliot Patten and John Bodge.

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Snail and Venture

Pleon Yacht Club's juniors continued their girls' Venture Cup series, and the Brutal Beast Snail Cup championships yesterday off the 'Head. After five races in the five divisions of Brutal Beasts, three boats were tied for first place. They are Burgess Hutchinson's Sea Biscuit, Dana Estes' Argo, and Frank Scully's Pokey, each having scored but seven points in a series which is won by the lowest point score.

Argo meets Sea Biscuit in the fourth division today, while Pokey is favored with easier rival yachts. Donal Hill's Baa Boo and Leland Estes' Leda, eight and nine points, respectively, are near the leaders.

Hope Noyes Leads

The Venture Cup championships, trophy donated by Nancy Leiter, found 14-year-old Hope Noyes leading the field after two seconds yesterday. She now sports 20¾ points, while Susan Smith, who won the first race 10 days ago, is second with 17½.

The winner of the series represents Pleon in the North Shore Women's championships for the Lee Cup.

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Cohasset Yacht Club: Billy White scored twice and Peggy Bemis once in the Rookie series races held at the South Shore Club yesterday.

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Patricia Turchon led rival ladies to port yesterday as the Triangles raced off the Eastern Point Yacht Club in the regular Ladies Skippers Series. W. A. D.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .408; Foxx, Boston, 367.

Runs—Foxx, Boston, 88; McCosky, Detroit, 78.

Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 84; Walker, Chicago, 79.

Hits—Walker, Chicago, 123; McQuinn, St. Louis, 122.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 31; Williams, Boston, and Rolfe, New York, 28.

Triples—Lewis and Wright, Washington, 9.

Home runs—Foxx, Boston, 24, Greenberg, Detroit, 18.

Stolen bases — Case, Washington, 34; Kreevich, Chicago, and Chapman, Cleveland, 13.

Pitching—Donald, New York, 12-0; Grove, Boston, and Lyons, Chicago, 10-2.

National League

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .370; Mize, St. Louis, .342.

Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 74; Frey, Cincinnati, 70.

Runs batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 77; Bonura, New York, 66.

Hits—Brown, St. Louis, and Arnovich, Philadelphia, 118.

Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 32; Mize, St. Louis, 27.

Triples—Herman, Chicago, 14; Garms, Boston, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 8.

Home runs—Mize, St. Louis, 18; Ott, New York, 17.

Stolen bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 15; Hack, Chicago 12.

Pitching — Derringer, Cincinnati, 14-4; Walters, Cincinnati, 17-6.

Wooderson Rests

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Sidney Wooderson, Britain's premier miler and holder of world records at one mile, 880 yards and 800 meters, announced today that he had quit running for the rest of this season because of a leg injury suffered in winning a mile race at Newcastle July 26.

Canadian Henley

PORT DALHOUSIE Ont., July 28 (CP)—Point standing after the first day of racing at the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta on the basis of eight points for a first, three for second and one for third.

Club	1	2	3	Pts.
Toronto Argonauts	1	3	1	18
Buffalo West Sides	2	0	1	17
Ottawa	1	1	0	11
Detroit	1	0	2	10
St. Catharines	0	1	0	3
Toronto Dons	0	0	1	1

Objections made following the use of two chartered planes by the Boston Red Sox caused that team to bar further trips by air during the 1938 season.

Mandly Figured Main Contender For N. E. Crown

RUMFORD, R. I., July 28 (AP)—H. H. Mandly, of Wethersfield, Conn., medalist who is seeking the title for the second time, defeated Leo Martin, 3 and 1, to reach the quarterfinals of the New England amateur golf championship at Wannamoisett Country Club this morning.

Francis Doyle of Worcester won over Guy Hayes of Andover, 4 and 2, and qualified to meet Mandly this afternoon.

Dan Shea, Jr., of Hingham, also reached the quarterfinals by beating Joe Looney of Kendall Green, Mass., 5 and 4.

Still in the running were Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, Mass., the defending champion, who went against F. O. Lapham, of New Haven today, and Tommy Pierce, Vermont's champion, who faced Don Gill of Wanumetonomy, one of the two remaining Rhode Islanders in the competition.

Little Rhody's other survivor, Sammy Neild, runner-up in the R. I. State amateur tourney, met Tommy Leonard of New Hampshire, whose putting has been his main strength. Francis Doyle of Worcester was paired with Guy Hayes of Andover in an all-Bay State match.

Ted Bishop of Newton, another on figured by the "experts" to go places in this tourney, was paired with Ed Martin of Wayland. The other matches this morning paired Joseph Looney of Kendall Green, Mass., against Dan Shea, Jr., of Hingham in one, and Roy Moore of Waterville Maine, against E. H. Peterson of Watertown, Mass., in the other.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Don Padgett, Cards—His pinch homer in the seventh with the bases loaded gave the Giants another drubbing.

Bill Lee, Cubs—Limited the Dodgers to five hits in winning his 11th.

Morrie Arnovich, Phillies—"One for three" enabled him to maintain .370 average, as Phils beat Pirates.

Paul Derringer and Frank McCormick, Reds — Former won opener by limiting Bees to eight hits and latter's homer was important blow in nightcap victory.

Clint Brown, White Sox—Excellent relief job gave pale hose win over Red Sox and Brown his eighth victory of the year.

Even Chance

VANCOUVER, July 28 (CP)—Take Harry Hopman's word for it, Australia has a 50-50 chance against the United States in this year's Davis Cup Challenge Round.

Hopman, Captain of the Australian Cup team, and John Bromwich, his No. 1 man, are here for the Western Canada tennis championships. Newspapermen have been pestering Hopman since the beginning of the week for a prediction on the outcome of cup matches.

Hopman broke his silence. He predicted his team will defeat Cuba in their series at Montreal next month and then would turn back Germany. After that, "well, we have a 50-50 chance against the United States."

'Hustling' for a Prize

By a Staff Photographer

Formerly the Winthrop Hustlers, now the Massachusetts Bay Hustlers (pictured above), craft like this take one of the feature spots in Quincy Bay's Race Week which begins Sunday. Nearly 30 of the class are expected.

Quincy Bay Race Week Opens Sunday With 300 Expected

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Over 300 yachts, racing in 26 classes and representing 25 yacht clubs, converge upon Quincy Yacht Club Sunday to help raise the curtain of the second annual Quincy Bay Race Week—the newly organized Yachting Pageant that seems destined, even in its infancy, to equal if not eclipse Marblehead's time-honored, midsummer week.

Never before in the history of yachting has such an event taken so great a foothold. It took Marblehead's Race Week nearly 30 years before it reached the 200 mark in starting fleets, yet Quincy Bay Week last year in its initial season recorded 256 craft opening day.

This year, Quincy's officials, members of a variety of committees which have been working steadily since Feb. 1, expect an increase of at least 50 boats. They have sent out invitations to every yacht club officially registered in the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association, and have also sent special invitations to Indian Class, and Star Class representatives in Narragansett Bay waters.

Over 100 Trophies

Chick Graff, secretary of the Mass. Bay Indian Class Assoc., said last night that there should be a few of the Narragansett boats, and some of the Newburyport Indians sailing here for the week. He pointed out that a definite answer would be known tonight when the Indian Class meets for its regular summer meeting at the Squantum Yacht Club.

Eddie Gallagher, prominent member of the Race Week committee, reported last night that his committee had gathered over 100 prizes. Special trophies have been donated by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Congressman Henry Wigglesworth, Charles Francis Adams, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, the German and Italian Consulates of Boston, and a special Russell trophy for the Stars.

Five Days Racing

The merchants of Quincy in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce have aggregated 75 prizes—such as electric clocks, barometers, model sail boats, windicator, free passes to movies, food tickets, gas and oil tickets, clothes and a variety of other practical gifts that rounds out this so called "hospitality" week on the part of the City of Quincy and its associated yacht clubs, Squantum, Wollaston and Quincy.

Race Week schedule finds the fleet at Quincy Yacht Club Sunday and Monday; Wollaston, Tuesday and Wednesday, and Squantum, Thursday. Dances are scheduled at the sponsoring organization each night with the exception of Sunday.

The Indians, Winthrop Hustlers, Snipes and Winabouts are expected to carry the main burden of boosting Quincy Bay's record of 256 boats set last year. So far this season, those slam-bang Indians have been even more paint-scraping than in previous years at the weekly Sunday inter-clubs; and with added starters from Narragansett Bay and Newburyport, the starting line will really bulge with over 35 of the class.

Hingham Joins

The Hustlers, who this year formally organized the Massachusetts Bay Hustlers Association, are planning to create a great deal of interest also, as they introduce North Shore members to the Boston Bay fleet. During winter a dozen of the Hustlers were built for Lynn Yacht Club members, and most of these boats plan to race at Quincy's regatta. This should provide a new mark for the fast-growing class, over 30 expected to participate.

The Snipes and Winabouts have been major disappointments to Boston Bay inter-clubs this season, coming no where near their flotilla marks of last year. Perhaps, with Quincy Bay Week in session, the late starters will make an appearance. The Snipes last year set a Boston Bay record of 40 boats the day of Race Week.

New additions to Race Week this year will be the Hingham Yacht Club sailors with their O boats, Lawley 15 footers. Mighty Mites, and Dwarfs. Also making their debut will be the Hull Yacht Club crews.

Model Airplanes

One of the most interesting trophies is that donated by R. E. Richmond of the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, to be awarded to the owner whose yacht is considered to be kept in the best condition and is most ship shape throughout the week. Judges for the trophy are the commodores of the Quincy, Squantum, Wollaston and Merrymount Yacht Clubs.

Officials plan many added features during the week among which is the Model Airplane meet of the Five-To-One Club on the shores of Wollaston Beach, Sunday morning at nine o'clock. From a float off the beach, the club will hold an exhibition meet of model airplanes, complete with pontoons and run by minute gas engines.

Keel Hauls

The opening day Sunday of Quincy Bay Race Week also counts in the inter-club standing of the Indian Class . . . Herbie Allbright holds a three-point lead over Harry Colburn's Mohawk . . . Allbright is enjoying his best season this year since 1930 when he won the Thomas Lipton Trophy with Osseo . . . Osseo is one of the few top Indians not buying a new set of sails per year . . . Yet Osseo and Allbright seem to be a consistent winning combination.

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Last year it was Hosea White's Peanut that cleaned up in Adams Class racing . . . But Peanut's superiority is being replaced by Claire II, owned by Quincy's Mayor, Thomas S. Burgin . . . Either spinnaker Al Woodman doesn't seem to have that fine touch of George Rolt, who skippered Peanut last year, or Russ Smollett, the Mayor's secretary and helmsman, has discovered the key to the winds and tides.

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Folks looking for Harry McDonough's name at the top of the Snipe ladder Monday were disappointed . . . The Snipe champion from South Boston was not at his usual top post . . . Further perusal down the list also failed to produce the name of Top Hat or McDonough . . . Reason: the champ took a day off.

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Savin Hill Yacht Club will be without a defending champion this year in the Quincy Challenge Cup races, although it won the famous trophy last year . . . Oriental, its champion boat, has been sold to Leslie Miller of Squantum, and it is understood that Oriental will represent either the Wollaston or Squantum organizations . . . Question: who will sponsor this year's Quincy Challenge Cup races?

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

July 27

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hayes, 2b	4	1	0	0	0	3	0
Kuhl, 1b	4	2	2	3	9	0	0
Kreevich, cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Radcliff, rf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Rosenthal, rf-cf	3	2	0	0	3	0	0
Walker, lf	4	1	1	1	6	0	0
Appling, ss	5	1	4	4	2	2	0
McNair, 3b	4	1	2	4	1	2	0
Tresh, c	2	1	1	1	3	1	0
*Steinbacher	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Schlueter, c	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Rigney, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marcum, p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Brown, p	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	37	12	15	19	27	9	0
BOSTON							
Doerr 2b	5	1	2	2	5	3	0
Finney cf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	2	2	1	4	9	1	0
Williams rf	3	1	2	4	3	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	3	1	2	0
Vosmik lf	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tabor 3b	5	2	3	5	0	3	0
Peacock c	3	1	1	1	5	1	0
Rich p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
†Grove	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galehouse p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	36	7	12	20	27	16	1

*Batted for Rich in 6th. †Batted for Tresh in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	4	—12
Boston	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	— 7

Runs batted in, Walker 2, Appling 2, Foxx, Doerr 2, Cronin 2, Rosenthal, McNair 2, Hayes 2, Finney, Steinbacher, Brown 2. Two-bast hits, Cronin Kuhel, Tabor 2, McNair 2, Steinbacher. Three-base hit, Williams. Home run, Foxx. Hits off Rigney, 7 in 4 innings; off Marcum, 5 in 1 1-3 innings; off Rich, 10 in 6 innings; off Galehouse, 2 in 1 inning; off Brown, 0 in 3 2-3 innings; off Dickman, 3 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Chicago 7, Boston 9. Stolen bases, Appling, Schlueter. Sacrifices, Peacock, Cronin, Hayes, Brown, Rosenthal, McNair. Base on balls, by Rich 4, by Rigney, by Marcum 3, by Brown, by Dickman. Struck out, by Rich 2, by Rigney, by Brown 2, by Dickman. Wild pitch, Marcum. Winning pitcher Brown. Losing pitcher, Galehouse. Time, 2h. 20m. Umpires, McGowan, Rue and Quinn. Attendance, 4,000 paid, 6,500 boys.

Bees

July 27

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	4	1
Frey, 2b	3	0	1	1	5	2	0
Gamble, lf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
McCormick, 1b	4	1	1	1	12	1	0
Lombardi, c	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Craft, cf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Bongiovanni, rf	4	1	1	2	4	0	0
Myers, ss	4	0	2	2	1	5	0
Derringer, p	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	31	6	10	14	27	15	1
BOSTON							
Warstler ss	4	0	1	1	2	2	1
Garms rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	1	1	10	0	0
West cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	0	0	0	4	3	0
Simmons lf	4	0	2	4	2	0	0
Lopez c	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
MacFayden p	2	0	1	1	0	6	0
Errickson p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	1	8	10	24	13	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	—	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Simmons, Gamble, Lombardi, Craft, Bongiovanni 2, Myers. Two-base hits, Bongiovanni. Three-base hit, Simmons. Home run, Craft. Sacrifices, Garms, MacFayden, Frey, Gamble. Double play, Werber, Frey and McCormick. Left on bases, Boston 7, Cincinnati 6. Bases on balls, by MacFayden 3. Struck out, by Derringer 2. Hits, off MacFayden, 8 in 7 1-3 innings; off Errickson, 2 in 2-3 inning. Passed ball, Lopez. Losing pitcher, MacFayden. Time, 1h. 42m. Umpires, Campbell, Stark and Goetz.

SECOND GAME

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber 3b	5	0	3	3	1	4	1
Frey 2b	6	1	2	3	7	2	1
Gamble lf	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCormick 1b	6	4	4	8	14	0	0
Hershberger c	4	2	2	4	1	0	0
Craft cf	3	1	2	4	3	0	0
Berger cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bongiovanni rf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bordagaray rf	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Myers ss	5	0	1	1	3	1	0
Grissom p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Scarsella	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Moore p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Davis p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	46	9	16	25	33	20	3
BOSTON							
Warstler ss	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sisti ss	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
Cooney cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Garms rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	2	1	1	2	1	0
West rf-cf	5	2	3	7	3	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	6	2	2	2	4	1	1
Simmons lf	3	1	1	4	1	0	0
Majeski 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Andrews c	4	0	1	1	6	1	0
Lopez c	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Fette p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lanning p	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
†Ostlaw	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	8	11	18	‡33	6	3

*Batted for Grissom in 6th. ‡One out when winning run was scored. †Batted for Lanning in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Cincinnati	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	—9
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	—8

Errors, Sisti, Cuccinello, Lanning, Werber, Frey 3, Berger. Runs batted in, West 4, Simmons 2, Majeski, Werber, McCormick 2, Craft 2, Bordagaray. Two-base hits, West, Frey, McCormick, Craft 2. Three-base hit, Hershberger. Home runs, West, Simmons, McCormick. Stolen base, Werber. Sacrifices, Hershberger 2. Double plays, Grissom, Myers and McCormick; Frey, Myers and McCormick; Myers, Frey and McCormick. Left on bases, Boston 8, Cincinnati 12. Bases on balls, by Sullivan, by Lanning, by Frankhouse, by Grissom 3, by Moore 2, by Davis. Struck out, by Sullivan 2, by Lanning 2, by Frankhouse 2. Hits, off Fette, 3 in 1 inning; off Sullivan, 5 in 1 1-3 innings; off Lannings, 3 in 4 innings; off Grissom, 6 in 6 innings; off Moore, 4 in 2 1-3 innings; off Davis, 1 in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Lanning, Werber. Winning pitcher, Davis. Losing pitcher, Frankhouse. Time, 2h. 38m. Umpires, Goetz and Campbell. Attendance, 16,294 paid, plus 10,893 'Ladies' Day.

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MODERNIZE YOUR HOME HEATING

Seabright Down to Round Four—San Francisco Star Defeats Miss Gestring

Parker's New Forehand May Make Beasley Pay

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 28 (AP)—Mercer Beasley, the famous tennis coach who four years ago promised Frankie Parker he would give him $50 when he developed a satisfactory forehand shot, said today it looked like he might have to pay off before the week is out.

The 23-year-old Parker was in the semifinal round of the Seabright singles tournament today—the first time in his many appearances on these hallowed grass courts that the Pasadena, Calif., sharpshooter ever has gone beyond the quarter-final bracket. Matched against him was Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., an experienced competitor from Washington, D. C., who is ranked tenth nationally.

Grant vs. McNeill

The other semifinal test brought together Bryan Grant, the Atlanta atom, and Donald McNeill, bounding blond from Oklahoma City, but the experts' attention was focused on Parker—particularly on his improved forehand.

Parker's 6—4, 7—5 victory yesterday over Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., elicited praise from Beasley, whose coaching is credited with bringing Parker into prominence.

"Four years ago I gave Frank a promissory note which said I would pay him $50 when he developed a forehand shot that met all the tests of high class competition," Beasley recounted. "He showed me the shot at Chicago where he won the national clay court crown and again at Spring Lake where he went through the field without the loss of a set. I stalled him off, but it looks like I'll have to pay off here at Seabright."

The forehand stroke, which Parker developed himself last winter, paid dividends in yesterday's quarter-final match when the onrushing Sabin, one of the best volleyers in the game, was passed repeatedly at the net.

Parker, who has won six of his seven tournaments this season, has other additions to his repertoire. He wears dark glasses which he says enable him to see better, a white ventilated sweat band to keep perspiration off the glasses, a wrist band on his racket hand and a linen handkerchief to wipe off the glasses. Despite the trappings, Parker was favored to beat Hunt and move into the final round.

Hunt gained his semifinal place with a 7—5, 7—5 victory over Frank Guernsey, Jr., upset conqueror of Bobby Riggs. Grant won his spot by beating 17-year-old Jack Kramer, 6—4, 7—5, while McNeill eliminated John Hope Doeg, national champion of 1930, by scores of 6—3, 13—11.

Doubles Matches

Also on tap today were the semifinal matches in women's singles. Dorothy May Bundy opposed Helen Bernhard of New York, while the other contest paired Dorothy Workman against Patricia Canning. All are Californians except Miss Bernhard.

Men's doubles and mixed doubles competition also was scheduled with the final of women's doubles due tomorrow between the team of Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Helen Jacobs and the combination of Mrs. Dorothy Andrus and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin.

'Dead-Eye Dick' —By Pap'

Dick SHAUGHNESSY
—THE 18-YEAR-OLD LAD OF DEDHAM, MASS., IS ONE OF THE BEST SKEET SHOOTERS IN THE COUNTRY
!!
DICK RACED THE HILLTOP SKEET CLUB TO A NEW WORLD RECORD 498 X 500, WITH A PERFECT SCORE OF 100
25 STRAIGHT 410
HE WON THE NATIONAL ALL GAUGE SKEET CHAMPIONSHIP IN ST. LOUIS IN 1936
PAP'

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This country's No. 1 skeet-shooting enthusiast is Robert W. Canfield, the nationally-known economist.

At the moment, Canfield is all excited because the National Skeet Association has recognized as a new world record the mark of 498 out of a possible 500 made by the Hilltop Skeet Club of Holliston, Mass.

The Hilltop Skeet team is Canfield's own, for he captains it. Canfield contributed a perfect score of 100 to the record. Dick Shaughnessy and Dudley Shallcross likewise turned in perfect scores. Elliott Moore and Jackie Horton each missed a single target in the meet which was held at the Tropical Radio Skeet Club at Hingham, Mass.

Canfield has assembled a colorful and capable team. The star of the squad is Shaughnessy. This 18-year-old high school lad has won just about every possible skeet-shooting honor. In 1936, he won the national all gauge championship in St. Louis. Last year he won the national 20-gauge title. He holds world records with 12, 16 and 20-gauge guns. The Great Eastern championship, one of the most coveted by skeet shooters, is another held by the talented youngster.

Shallcross is a fish salesman; Moore a farmer; and Jackie Horton, a student in junior high.

The Hilltop Skeet Club holds a flock of championships the outstanding of which are the Middle Atlantic States, the Delaware Open, the Eastern States, the Great Eastern and the New England open. The Hilltoppers have not been defeated in team competition in a year and a half.

The new world record which Hilltop established wiped out the record of 496 set by the Gilmore Red Lion Team of Los Angeles in the 1938 national championship meeting at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Pap'

Nelson Paired With Metz For Best-Ball Golf

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa., National and Western open winner and National P. G. A. runner-up, will team with Chicago's Dick Metz Aug. 24-27 in the Midlothian Country Club's round robin best-ball golf tournament.

The event, sponsored by club members and friends of the veteran Walter Hagen, will honor "The Haig," on the anniversary of his first National open victory 25 years ago at Midlothian.

Pairings

Hagen will have another veteran, Gene Sarazen, as his running mate, the tournament committee announced today. Other pairings: Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., and Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., and Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill.; Denny Shute, Huntington, W. Va., and Ernie Harrison, Oak Park Ill.; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., and Horton Smith, Oak Park; Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., and Tommy Armour, Chicago; Ed Dudley, Bala, Pa., and Billy Burke, Cleveland.

The winning team will be determined on the basis of the most holes won.

Philip Gordon Big Surprise In Public Linkers' Tourney

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28 (AP)—A California insurance man, a San Francisco policeman, a Pittsburgh steel worker, and a shipping clerk from far-off Honolulu fought their way through two sets of 18-hole matches yesterday and today meet in the semifinal round of the 18th national public links golf championship.

The insurance man, 22-year-old Philip Gordon of Oakland, Calif., met Jim Molinari, 34-year-old radio car patrolman, in the 36-hole semifinal. The steel worker was 31-year-old Andy Szwedko, who opposed Arthur Armstrong, the 21-year-old Hawaiian who has been a tournament favorite ever since he finished in a four-way tie for the qualifying medal.

Gordon Surprise

Gordon was the big surprise of this fourth day of competition over the rolling Mount Pleasant Park course. Playing in his second national championship, the California youngster turned in a fine exhibition of consistent golf to defeat Ken Peterson, Ohio State public links champion from Dayton, 5 and 4, in the morning's third round, and then made only two mistakes all the way in winning his quarterfinal match by the same score from Roy Dolce, 23-year-old efficiency expert from Denver, Colo.

If Gordon's performance was surprising, Molinari's merely afforded extra encouragement to those who have been pointing to the San Franciscan as a likely winner since last Monday. Unorthodox but efficient, Big Jim earned a 6-an-4 conquest over John Krisko of Dayton and a narrow 2-and-1 edge over Ed Furgol, 22-year-old unemployed metal polisher from Utica, N. Y.

Szwedko Advances

These two took over the upper bracket berths. In the lower half of the draw Szwedko won two matches by 3 and 2, from 16-year-old Carl Dezern, Durham, N. C., high school boy, in the morning, and from Louis C. Cyr of Vancouver, Wash., the railroad worker who was the beaten finalist a year ago, in the afternoon.

Still it was Armstrong, a likeable youngster with a stylish brand of golf, who drew the day's biggest galleries. Followed by some 500 spectators as he strode to a 5-and-4 third-round victory over Steve Doctor of Buffalo, N. Y., the appeal of his personality and his game brought 2,000 people trailing him through the 15 holes it took him to eliminate Mike Cestone, the Montclair, N. J., mailman, by 4 and 3 in the afternoon.

Lost Only One Hole

Gordon, in both his matches, played golf that was good enough to make him seem to have a fair chance against Molinari. In routing Dolce, he hooked his approach into a trap at the second hole and bungled his drive on the third. Yet he had enough shots in his bag to come out of the sand and save a half at No. 2, and the third hole was the only one he lost all the way.

Too many three-putt greens by his rival gave Molinari an easy time of it in his first match, but Furgol was a different proposition. The Utica lad gave the policeman a good game, losing out on the 17th when he missed a 12-foot putt after making a neat recovery from a bad tee shot.

Aims for Pins

Szwedko, far too steady for Dezern, had little trouble with Cyr. The Westerner might have won the match but for a series of three-foot putts that he missed on the first nine.

Armstrong, the only man of the four who, like the top professionals, consistently plays for the pins rather than merely for the greens, again was the class in both his matches. He was two under par for 14 holes in eliminating Doctor, and even par for 15 holes in beating Cestone.

Grover Cleveland Alexander has been described as having a buggy whip arm.

Adams Reaches Semifinals In Defense of Golf Crown

ST. BRUNO, Que., July 28 (AP)—Ted Adams, the golfer from Chillicothe, Mo., was still going in defense of his Canadian amateur golf title today as he and three surviving natives teed off in the semifinals.

The Canadians were beginning to wonder what to do about him. He "sneaked up" on them last year, so to speak, and won the title almost before they were aware of his presence. Few gave him any sort of chance of repeating, but there he still is.

Adams Came Through

As the favorites like Sandy Somerville, Bobby Dunkelberger, and the Strafaci brothers fell by the wayside on the first day of match play, Adams calmly came through. And yesterday, when the play became more intense, the genial American continued to play well enough to beat his man.

His 36-hole semifinal opponent today was Henry Martell, champion of Alberta and something of a tournament upstart, who yesterday scored successive victories over a pair of American stars, Ted D. Adams of Boston and Ed Meister of Cleveland. Martell was one under fours for the 16 holes of his match with Adams, so it was evident the defending champion had his work cut out for him.

Other Semifinalists

The two other semifinalists were Ken Black of Vancouver, a veteran star who was runner-up in 1933, and Phil Farley of Toronto, runner-up in 1937. Farley was the "hottest" man on the course yesterday, shooting five under par figures for the 28 holes it took him to eliminate two opponents.

Adams and Farley were favorites to meet in the final, despite the unspectacular nature of Adams' game yesterday.

Swanson Wins Again

HOLLYWOOD, July 28 (AP)—Bob Swanson won his seventh straight midget main event at Gilmore Stadium last night and for the second consecutive week set a new record. His mark last night for the 12½ miles was 13m. 9.8s. A week ago he set a figure of 13.13.5.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Frisch Remembers When—

The Red Sox were sitting around wishing it would get about 20 degrees cooler as Frankie Frisch, the old National Leaguer, walked down the dugout steps. "Pretty soft for you," said Joe Vosmik. "Nothing to do but sit up in that radio booth all afternoon and let the breezes blow in your face. How does it feel to loaf for a living?"

"Not bad, not bad," Frank answered, grinning. "But you guys make it pretty tough for me sometimes. It isn't easy to describe all those errors. All I can say is: 'There goes a ground ball down to Foxx—it goes through his legs.' I can't call it a line drive or a bad hop. If I did, I'd get a million letters telling me to stop 'second guessing.'"

Williams at Plate

Ted Williams was up at the plate in batting practice, driving balls against and over the low bleacher barrier in deep right field. It was predicted that the rookie might not be in the line-up that day, but no one would know it the way he was smashing Moe Berg's pitches.

"That boy's quite a hitter," said Frisch, leaning forward on the bench to follow one of the youngster's drives. "They stopped him for a while, but I don't think there's a pitcher around now who can cool him off."

Somebody asked Frisch about Johnny Mize, the Cardinal slugger.

"The greatest hitter in the National League," Frank answered. "No question about it. Look at his total-base record and the bases on balls they give him. I think they pass him as much as they did Ruth in this league."

"Mize struck out in the All-Star game, didn't he?" a scribe asked.

"Sure," shot back Frisch. "But who was pitching?" (It was young Bobby Feller, the individual star of the game.)

Foxx Hit One

"Did you see the second one Foxx hit yesterday?" Vosmik asked. "It went over the wall in center to the right of the flag pole." Joe stood up and pointed to the spot.

"Yes, and last year he hit one further toward center than that," put in a scribe.

"No fooling?" said Frisch. "There ought to be a separate league for guys like that."

"There is," laughed Jim Tabor. "The American League."

The Red Sox went on with their batting practice and little Hughie Duffy went on hitting fungos to the infield. Foxx hit a couple more into the screen, and, coming back to the dugout, took a small metal piece and scraped the handle of his bat. It was as if he were not satisfied with the tremendous clouts it had already produced. Doc Cramer came in from the clubhouse, dressed in street clothes. He was out of the line-up with a hand injury. Woody Rich, who was going to pitch that day, came slowly in from the tunnel under the grandstand. He was wearing a heavy jacket. You looked at him and wondered how he stood the heat. Then you remembered that pitchers like heat. Someone got Frisch started again by asking him what he thought of the Cardinals.

About the Cardinals

"What do you mean, the team or the organization?" asked Frankie.

"The team."

"Plenty of power," he continued. "But no pitching. The best club in that league is Cincinnati. They'll win going away."

"Now what about the organization—the Cardinals, I mean," said a scribe.

"What a question," said Frisch, shaking his head. "They fired me because I didn't have enough ball players, and he wants to know what I think of them. I haven't any brothers out there, I'll tell you that."

Moe Berg came off the mound, wrapped a clean towel around his neck and settled on the further end of the bench. Frisch walked over and sat beside him. Apparently, Frank was still thinking about the Cardinals.

"I had just come out on the field one day," said the one-time manager of the St. Louis club, "when Buzz Wares asked me who I wanted to pitch batting practice. 'Let that big Lindsey throw a couple of rounds,' I told him. 'Lindsey,' said Wares. 'Why he's on his way to Atlanta. The club shipped him there this afternoon.' Now how was that for a situation? I didn't even know they had sold one of my players. It would have been something, wouldn't it, if I'd called a clubhouse meeting that day and started giving instructions to a guy who wasn't there?"

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

Results July 27

International League

Rochester 14, Baltimore 10.
Buffalo at Jersey City, rain.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Kansas City 10, Toledo 1.
Milwaukee 3, Columbus 1.
Others postponed, rain.

Eastern League

Hartford 4, Williamsport 3.
Albany 3, Scranton 0.
Elmira 5, Springfield 2.
Binghamton at Wilkes-Barre, rain.

Southern Association

Memphis 4, Chattanooga 3.
New Orleans 8, Knoxville 7.
Atlanta at Little Rock, rain.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

Dallas 2 San Antonio 1.
Oklahoma City 4, Shreveport 2.
Fort Worth 4, Beaumont 2.
Houston 1, Tulsa 0.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 2, Seattle 1.
Oakland 4 Hollywood 0.
Portland 8, San Diego 6.
Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 0.

British Lose $112,000

LONDON (AP)—British Polo authorities have estimated their team lost 24,000 pounds sterling or around $112,000 in losing to the United States in the international series at Meadow Brook and decided the possibility of future trips to America are "definitely remote."

The officials gave three reasons for the loss: Poor showing of their team, slump in gate receipts both in California where the team trained and at Meadow Brook, and the low prices paid for British ponies after the international series.

It was the first time the team had lost money in the United States.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	64	25	.719
Boston	55	32	.632
Chicago	51	40	.560
Cleveland	47	40	.540
Detroit	45	45	.500
Washington	37	56	.398
Philadelphia	33	54	.379
St. Louis	24	64	.273

Results July 27

Chicago 12, Boston 7.
Detroit 8, Washington 1.
Other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	56	30	.651
St. Louis	46	40	.535
Pittsburgh	45	40	.529
Chicago	48	43	.527
Brooklyn	42	43	.494
New York	42	45	.483
Boston	40	47	.460
Philadelphia	26	57	.313

Results July 27

Cincinnati 6, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 9, Boston 8 (11 innings).
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 9, New York 4.
Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 8.

And Talking of . . . Olympics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Look Ahead

LONDON—Athletes of all kinds here these days are doing their stuff with one eye on the 1940 Olympic Games. And what they see with it, even at the present long range of time, encourages the belief that the festival at Helsingfors, Finland, next summer is going to be a show that all participants (not to mention all spectators) are going to enjoy very much indeed. For the Finns are setting the scene with all the care and thoroughness that have characterized the preparation of their own successful teams for former meetings in the series.

This does not mean to say that the 1940 Olympics are going to be a super spectacle of pageantry. On the contrary, they are going to be more or less an unpretentious affair, compared with, say, the terrific display that took our breath away in Berlin three years ago. This, from the British point of view at any rate, is all to the good.

Efficient Simplicity

A country which organizes the Olympics is bound to stamp some of its national characteristics upon them, and the imprint of Finland will be one of efficient simplicity. A quality calculated to restore to the Games a sense of values which tended to become lost, along with the ideal of "sport for sport's sake," as the Olympics grew bigger and bigger, brighter and brighter, louder and louder, and more and more blended up with considerations of national advertisement that threatened to make amateur international sport a contradiction in terms.

Many people, while thoroughly enjoying the lavish presentation at Berlin, felt that the Games showed signs there of losing in character something of what they gained in aggrandizement. And here in Britain you could almost hear a sigh of relief go up when it was learned of the transference of the 1940 festival from Tokyo, Japan, to Helsingfors. It was not a question of being anti-Japanese. And it was certainly not a question of wanting to pass up what promised to be a delightful trip to the beautiful and hospital land of Japan. It was just a genuine feeling that the Games had been getting rather above themselves and that circumstances in the political and economic field had provided the opportunity for them to be put back into proper perspective.

London in 1944

The Japanese, you see, had made known their intention of going one better even than the Germans did in the putting on of a stupendous manifestation of the type which the British and the Americans, at all events, had come to regard with certain misgivings. But the Finns were known to have neither the facilities, nor the desire, for such a thing. Under their management, it was felt, the trend would be back to simplicity, toward the restoration of the Games as just a sports meeting that could properly be said to lie within the scope of private and voluntary organization. Such as will be applied to them here, in London, in 1944.

Well, the Finns are now well advanced with their plans for setting the 1940 Olympic scene. And a very pleasant scene, indeed, does it promise to be. The center-piece being, of course, the Helsingfors Stadium, which is the pride and joy of sporting Finland. This arena was formally declared open on June 12 last year, and the designers of it had the prophetic foresight to leave, opposite the Tribune of Honor, what you might term an "Olympic gap," ready to be turned into accommodation for spectators in the event of Finland having to organize a festival in the modern Olympic cycle. Such an opportunity came soon afterward, and by the time the Olympic track and field events are staged—in fact, by August this year—the Helsingfors Stadium will be able to hold 63,000 spectators. Architecturally, the Stadium furnishes one Olympic "record" already, the Marathon Tower, 73 meters high, beating the corresponding edifice at Berlin by precisely one meter.

Jasper Golf Week

The annual Totem Pole Golf Tournament, representing the grand finale of the season's activities at Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper, Alta., has now become an institution and ranks as the outstanding annual golfing event in the Pacific Northwest, according to T. E. Pringle, general agent of the Canadian National Railways at Boston. In this fourteenth annual tournament, to be held Sept. 3 to 9, amateur golfers from various parts of Canada, the United States and Europe will strive for the honor of winning the internationally famous silver totem pole trophy and the many other prizes to be awarded to men and women competitors on this championship mountain course in the Canadian Rockies.

Girl Who Didn't Want to Dive Now Holds Two U. S. Titles

DES MOINES, Iqwa, July 28 (AP)—Helen Crlenkovich, 18-year-old San Francisco girl, didn't want to be a diver, but now she holds two national championships.

When Helen moved West from New York she had ideas about developing into a championship swimmer. After paddling about in a San Francisco playground pool she was recommended as a swimmer to the Fairmount Hotel team. But she didn't come close to making the grade.

Coach Phil (Pat) Patterson, however, thought the determined young girl might have possibilities as a diver. He had the right hunch, for Helen won the Northern California three-meter title and National junior championship in 1936.

Under Patterson's tutelage the California girl continued to develop, and came on to win the 1939 Senior Women's A. A. U. three-meter indoor title from 16-year-old Marjorie Gestring of Los Angeles earlier this year.

Yesterday Helen reached another goal by again defeating Miss Gestring, 1936 Olympic champion. This time it was the three-meter outdoor championship that Helen grabbed from Marjorie.

In the feature event of the Women's National A. A. U. meet Helen scored 135.89 points to her rival's 133.97. Marjorie had held the title for three years.

Mary M. Ryan, a 14-year-old Louisville, Ky., girl, and Esther Williams, Los Angeles A. C. representative, were the other winners yesterday. The Kentucky lass, who'll be a sophomore in high school next year, won the mile freestyle in 24:12.8, and Miss Williams finished first in the 100-meter freestyle in 1:09. Miss Ryan defeated second-place Nancy Merki, 13-year-old Portland, Ore., girl by 25 yards.

The events were staged under a blistering sun yesterday and officials decided to start the second session of the meet tonight. Preliminaries, however, were set for morning competition.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ralph Flanagan, 20-year-old speedster from Miami, captured 440-yard, 880-yard and one-mile freestyle events at National A. A. U. senior men's swimming championships in Louisville.

Three Years Ago

Avery Brundage, President of the A. A. U. and American Olympic Committee, named to International Olympic Committee replacing Ernest Lee Jahncke.

Five Years Ago

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn won doubles at Seabright, defeating Gregory Mangin and Berkeley Bell, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Lights in Cleveland's ball park are estimated as requiring the same amount of power used for both illumination and electrical equipment by 3,000 average homes.

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1939

Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 816,770
1939 volume to date 125,264,795
1938 volume to date 153,294,263

Market Cancels Mild Decline But Trading Is Dull

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—While the stock market lacked fighting spirit today, an early mild downward drift was halted as the session drew to a close and initial fractional declines were erased in many cases.

Dealings were sluggish from the start, with transfers for the five hours at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares. Price changes were small either way near the final period.

Further guessing as to just how abrogation of the U. S.-Japanese commercial treaty would affect domestic trade inspired some speculative and investment hesitancy, brokers suggested.

At the same time, better than expected profits figures of the big steel and motor corporations, in addition to the still hopeful business outlook elsewhere, helped bolster financial sentiment.

Up moderately at one time or another were General Motors, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Glenn Martin, American Telephone, Public Service of N. J., Santa Fe, Safeway Stores, Celanese and American Can.

Inclined to hang back were Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, International Harvester, Westinghouse, Great Northern, General Electric, Goodyear, Consolidated Edison, Loft, and Standard Oil of N. J.

A shade off in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Lockheed, and Niagara Hudson Power.

Japanese Bonds Drop

Japanese industrial and government loans skidded lower while selected domestic rails attracted an enthusiastic following in an otherwise sketchy bond market today.

Losses ranging to more than 2 points among Japanese bonds follow abrogation of the U. S. trade treaty with that country Wednesday. Sold in small quantities were Government 6½s and 5½s, Oriental Development 6s and Tokyo Electric Light 6s.

Bidding for Baltimore & Ohio issues dominated trading elsewhere. Speculative support for this carrier came on the heels of Presidential approval, following congressional action, of the Chandler bill allowing voluntary revision of debts.

Other favored liens included Lehigh Valley Coal 5s of '54, North Western 3¾s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Nickel Plate 4½s and International Telephone 5s.

Portland General Electric 4½s and Western Union 5s shaded lower. U. S. Governments were quietly mixed.

Wheat Fluctuates Uneasily in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Wheat prices fluctuated uneasily today, alternately rising above then dipping below previous closing levels and finishing unevenly lower.

Continued good milling demand, less favorable crop news from the spring wheat belt and strength in foreign markets helped an early upturn of about a cent. Later, private reports of good rains in the domestic northwest and a forecast for showers in Canada touched off the selling which was particularly depressing to May, 1940, contracts, which slumped more than a cent a bushel. Some of the selling of the latter was encouraged by belief that exports this season may be smaller than last year.

Wheat closed ¼ higher to ¾ lower compared with yesterday's finish. September 64½-⅝, December 65⅝-½; corn ⅛ off to ⅜ up, September 41⅜-½, December 42⅛-¼; oats ¼-⅜ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market got off to a good start today but end of account sales later muddied the list. British funds held firm and trans-Atlantic issues edged forward. Japanese loans were again marked down in the foreign group. Demand for rayon stocks highlighted dealings in industrials. Profit-taking clipped some domestic rails while oils and rubbers were evenly maintained. A few weak spots appeared among golds.

Paris: Bourse trading struck a firm note today. Turnover remained slow, however, as traders awaited fresh news on the Anglo-Russian pact and publication of the new decrees. Rentes closed 15 centimes higher to 25 lower.

Liverpool: Adverse crop and weather reports from the North American spring wheat belt and higher shippers' offers of American wheat combined to lift futures prices today. The market finished strong, 1 to 1⅛ pence higher. Hedge operations about offset Winnipeg buying and local support in cotton futures. Prices managed to get ahead 1 to 3 points.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 26 compared with (July 26, 1938) a year ago (shown in parentheses):

Receipts, $7,930,226.82 ($8,723,377.11); disbursements, $20,960,802.05 ($16,716,899.86); balance, $2,639,395,237.54 ($2,089,377,-[illegible]).

Receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $6,709,492,334.99 ($678,445,191.69); expenditures, $458,611,050.87 ($418,-[illegible]); gross debt, $46,647,738,157.76 ($2,155,496,27[illegible]); gold assets, $16,-776,462,02[illegible]; increase above previous month, $16.01 ($13,000,839,653.37).

Missouri Pacific Net Up

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Missouri Pacific announced today it finished the first half with net railway operating income of $1,285, compared with $588,431 for the period of 1938 and $4,199,014 for the six months of 1937.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	2	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅝
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	6	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	4	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
67½	45¼	Addressog (1.60)	3	22⅞	22	22½	+ ⅜
1¼	¾	Air-Reduct (1a)	9	57⅜	56⅝	57	— ⅜
10	6¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	
12¾	5	Alaska Jun (.65g)	4	7⅝	7½	7¾	— ⅛
14⅞	6	Allegheny Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	5	Allegh pf xw	3	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
19	8	Allegh pf $30 ww	3	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
28½	14	Allegh pf 900 vw	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 27
11⅞	6¾	Alleg pr pf	2	13½	13½	13½	Jul 27
193	151½	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	19⅞	19½	19½	
13½	10	Allen Ind (¼g)	4	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
		Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	171¼	170½	171¼	
		Allied Kid (⅝)	2	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅝	Allied Mills(2¾g)	9	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	15	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
70	54⅛	Allied St pf (5)	3	69½	69½	69½	Jul 27
48½	28	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	3	37¼	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (2½g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerad. Cp (2)	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	16	Am Airlines	9	34⅜	33⅞	34	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅝	Am Bk N (.30g)	8	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
54½	31⅝	Am Br Sh (1½g)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	7	98⅝	98	98	— ⅛
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	— ⅜
35	17⅛	Am Car & Fdy	3	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
55	32	Am Car pf	1	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
24⅛	13⅛	Am Ch&C (.30g)	12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
115⅜	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 20
129	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	129	128	129	Jul 27
8⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	4	6¾	6½	6⅝	
11⅜	5⅝	Am Com Alco	3	7⅞	7½	7½	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8½	8¼	8¼	Jul 25
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 26
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 27
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16½	16½	16½	Jul 27
20⅛	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	13	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	Jul 27
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 27
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
35⅛	28⅝	Am Hide & Lea	9	34⅛	34½	34½	+ ⅛
55	41¾	Am H&L pf (3)	1	54½	53½	53½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Am Hom P (2.40)	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	14½	Am Ice	1	21½	21½	21½	
7¾	4¼	Am Ice pf	1	58½	58½	58½	
30⅝	14⅜	Am Internation'l	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 27
79½	43	Am Locomotive	1	53	53	53	−2
15¾	11	Am Locomot pf	6	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M & F (.80)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 25
40⅛	26⅝	Am M & Metal	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
124½	117½	Am Metal (1½g)	1	120	120	120	Jul 26
7	3⅜	Am Met 6%pf(6)	23	49¾	48¾	49¼	— ⅛
49¾	32	Am Power & Lt	9	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1¾k)	4	41⅜	41	41	— ⅜
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	48	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	11⅜	Am Roll Mill	15	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	67	67	67	+ ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13	13	13	Jul 27
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 26
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	3	46¾	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139	139	139	Jul 26
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	68	68	68	Jul 26
41	30¼	Am Steel Fdrs	5	37¾	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Am Stores (¾g)	4	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅜
22½	15¼	Am Stove (.55g)	3	13	13	13	Jul 27
91⅛	75⅛	Am Sug Ref	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18½	14½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82	82	82	
170⅛	148	Am Sum T (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
87⅛	73	Am T & T (9)	24	168	167½	167¾	— ⅛
89¾	75⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	2	84	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
153⅛	147	Am Tob B (5)	4	86¼	85¾	86	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151½	151½	151½	Jul 27
14⅜	8⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
93⅛	48	Am Water Wks	30	113⅜	113	113⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3⅞	Am W W pf (6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 27
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen	5	42¾	42⅜	42¾	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅛	Am Woolen pf	2	35⅜	35	35⅜	Jul 27
33	24	Am Zinc L & S	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
36¼	20¾	Am Zinc pr pf	1	30	30	30	Jun 20
54⅞	35	Anaconda (3½g)	4	27⅜	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅜
26⅞	13⅛	Anaconda W&C	1	41½	41½	41½	— 1
15⅝	8¾	Anchor H (.30g)	47	27	26	26⅛	— ⅛
29½	21	Andes Cop (1½g)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 26
108	97	A P W Paper	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jul 17
6⅛	3¾	Arch-D-M (½g)	2	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill	1	102	102	102	
65	50	Armour Ill pr pf	4	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
58	33½	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr'39
13	9⅛	Arnold C (1½g)	6	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	9	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	18	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jul 27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	58¼	58	58¼	Jul 27
36	30	Associates in (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	22	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	58¾	58½	58½	— ⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	15	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
10⅜	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	13	13	13	Jul 25
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	8	20	19⅞	20	Jul 26
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Jul 26
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	13	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47	47	47	Jul 27
66⅜	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	6	6	6	
4⅝	1⅞	Auburn Auto	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	Jul 27
37⅛	2	Austin Nichols	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 27
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	67	4⅜	4⅜	4½	

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	21	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	91	6	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	65	8¼	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	3	8¼	8	8	Jul 26
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	10	25⅛	24¾	25	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26¼	26½	
102⅜	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	Jul 13
136½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126½	126½	126½	Jul 25
9	7¼	Beiding-He (.70)	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
73⅜	70	BelgNKpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (3½g)	12	26⅝	25⅞	26	— ⅛
21⅜	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	12	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
55	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 25
37⅛	40⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	7	40¼	39⅞	40	— ⅛
80	56¼	Beth Steel	79	64⅜	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	10	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	112	111¼	111¼	+ ⅜
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	20	20	20	Jul 27
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅛
34¾	17⅞	Boeing Airplane	12	24	23¼	23¼	— ¾
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (1½g)	5	22½	22½	22½	Jul 26
22	12⅛	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	9	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
32	18⅜	Borg-War (1⅜g)	11	26⅛	25⅞	25¾	— ¼
29⅜	19½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
15⅞	8½	Bower Roll B (3)	1	29	29	29	
25⅜	15⅜	Brew Cp A(.30g)	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Bridgeport Br	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	31	Briggs Mfg (½g)	21	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	
51¼	41¾	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
		Bristol M (2.40)	6	50⅞	50	50	— ⅜
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	9	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
14	7⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	1	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
45¼	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
29⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¾g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	3	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
13⅜		Bucyrus-Erie	18	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
		Budd Mfg	9	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
50	16	Budd Wheel	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34½	21⅜	Bullard Co	5	22	22	22	Jul 27
17⅛	11½	Bulova Wate (2)	10	31½	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
18⅜	11	Burlng Mills (1)	119	18⅛	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Burr Add (.30g)	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	
9½	5⅜	Bush Terminal	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅜	18⅛	Butler Br (.15g)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4¼	2½	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	22⅜	22½	22½	
13¼	7	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
17⅜	11⅛	Byers (AM) Co	87	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
		Byron Jack (1)	4	13½	13⅛	13½	Jul 27

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 27
53	48⅛	Calif p p. (2½)	1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	Jul 21
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
17⅝	9½	Calumet & Hec	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
13	12	Campbell Wyant	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
6¼	3½	Can Dry G Ale	28	20½	19½	19½	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Canad Pacific	15	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	Cannon Mills (1)	1	33	33	33	Jul 26
		Capital Ad A	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jul 25
20½	13⅞	Carpent Stl (.55g)	3	16½	16	16½	Jul 26
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	2	76	76	76	Jul 27
9½	6⅝	Case (J I) Co(5e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 26
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	9	48½	45	45	+ ⅛
107¼	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	106¾	106⅜	106⅜	Jul 25
27⅞	13⅝	Celanese Corp	152	28¼	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	10	Celotex Corp	1	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	20⅜	20	20⅜	Jul 27
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	30	30	30	Jun 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 20
52⅞	32	Century Rib M	1	50	50	50	Jul 26
13	6½	Cerro de Pas(3g)	6	36⅜	36½	36½	— ⅛
30	17½	Cert-teed Prod	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
11	6⅝	Champ Pap & F	1	20	20	20	Jul 27
		Checker Cab	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	9	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	2	94½	94½	94½	Jul 27
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜

3⅜	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jul 25
1	⅜	Chi & N West	1	2	2	2	Jul 27
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 27
⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 24
3½	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 24
13½	9⅛	Chi MailOr(¾g)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 22
1⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	Jul 27
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 26
10		Chi Pneu Tool	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 26
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	14½	14½	14½	
45⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	Jul 26
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	48	46	48	+3
1⅞	⅝	C R I & P 6%pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	7½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	⅝	Jul 25
145⅜	10	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jul 24
13½	7	Chick Cot Oil	1	9	9	9	Jul 24
85½	53⅜	Childs Co	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
9⅜	¾	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	124	84½	82¼	83¼	— ⅜
14⅝	9	City I & F (.60g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3	3	3	
26	16	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
30⅛	30⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	14	30⅞	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	6	43	42½	43⅛	— ⅛
34⅜	21⅝	CluettPeab(½g)	30	36	34⅜	36	+ ⅛
133	114	Coca-Cola (11¾g)	6	128¼	128¾	128¼	+1¼
62	46	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	
117¼	113½	Colgate-P (⅛)	25	16¾	16¾	16½	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Jul 26
38⅛	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	4	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
23⅜	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	14	Col Br A (.60g)	1	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	100	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	6	85	85	85	— ⅞
13⅝	7¼	C Pie vtc(2½%f)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 25
30½	23⅝	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jul 26
94	73	Colum Carb (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jul 27
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	13	48⅛	48¾	48⅛	— ⅛
109⅛	103⅝	Comi Cr pf (4½)	2	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛	Jul 26
80	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	54⅞	54½	54½	— ⅜
110⅛	106	Com Tev pf(4½)	1	109	109	109	Jul 27
13⅝	9	Comi Solvents	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
71⅝	45⅝	Com'th & South	15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
31	25⅝	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	70½	69½	69½	— ⅝
8⅝	5	Com Ed (1.20g)	72	31¾	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	19	Conde Nast	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 22
9	3⅛	Con Nairn (1½g)	3	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	Jul 25
25⅛	17⅜	Congress Cigar	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jul 25
27	19	Consol Aircraft	10	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
35	27	Consol Cig (3½g)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 17
107⅛	101⅜	Cons Edison (3)	61	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
23⅛	11	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	107	106¾	107	
12⅜	8¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 27
7⅞	4¾	Consol F pf(½k)	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
3¾	1	Cons Laundries	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
7		Consol Oil (.80)	25	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
83⅜	10	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jul 22
9⅛	7	Consol'n Coal	8	9⅛	9	9	Jul 24
22⅜	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 25
2	1¼	Con Flow pf(4½)	2	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
32½	22⅜	Container Corp	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	7	Cont Bak A	2	17	17	17	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅜	8	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Jul 25
32½	21⅜	Cont Can (1½g)	6	38⅜	37⅞	38	— ⅛
29⅛	20	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	Jul 26
2	1	Cont Diam Fiber	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
16⅜	5	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	
30⅜	20½	Cont Motors	18	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
49½	34⅝	Cont Oil D (¾g)	32	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
34½	21⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
133	114	Corn Prods (3)	12	63	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
62	46	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175¾	176	Jul 19
117¼	111⅜	Coty Inc	50	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
107	101⅞

Commerce and Finance • **Analysis Points to Disadvantages of Competitive Bidding** • Business and Industry

Economics in the Modern World: Banking as a Social Function

Eleventh of 12 Articles

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ten years ago the American banking system seemed as safe as Gibraltar, then collapsed, and today it seems as safe as Gibraltar again. But it is a different kind of safety. There was nothing novel about the collapse of the American banking system, for, like all other modern banking systems, it has become insolvent every 20 years or so along with the insolvency of the commercial system of which it is a part.

Each reconstruction is along somewhat novel lines, so that the external form of American banking has gone through a whole series of changes, but the general line of the latest innovations has been unique in American history.

Principal theme of the recent banking reconstruction has been the idea that banking is a social function. Banking was reorganized in past decades primarily to protect depositors. Reorganization now is to protect "the public." There has therefore been an immense increase in the role of "government" in banking—that is, of statesmen, politicians, and officials. They are there to protect the "public interest."

First evidence of this new theory that "the public" has an interest in a credit structure hitherto considered a matter of private credit, private debt, and private misfortune, was the rescue organization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Congress in 1932 to put government money into border-line banks and railroads. In the same year Congress plugged the capital leak in the Federal Land Banks with a $125,000,000 subscription by the United States Treasury to the capital stock of that lending system.

By 1933 the public interest was more fully realized. The President took the unprecedented step of closing all the banks, and then of opening the border-line banks under government-appointed "conservators." A month after the bank moratorium of 1933 Congress authorized the President to force the Federal Reserve banks to buy $3,000,000,000 of government bonds. Then the Treasury began accumulating such large working balances that control of the money market passed from Wall Street to Washington.

The Banking Act of 1933 set up a system of government guaranty of small bank deposits patterned on the unsuccessful deposit-guaranty systems of several middle-western states. RFC money was piped into the capital structures of the country's remaining weak banks, and the large Wall Street banks were asked to subscribe to un-needed RFC money in order to take the unfavorable implications away from such borrowings for banks really in need of them.

With government capital a reserve system of building and loan societies was built from the top down, beginning with the Federal Home Loan Banks. Orthodox money market-and-rediscount policy was wholly subordinated to the new principle "in the public interest" of artificially cheap money rates. The Federal Reserve banks were required to go into the business of small business loans alongside the RFC.

Reserve System Superseded

In 1935 the de facto transfer of control of the Federal Reserve system to Washington was made de jure in the Banking Act of that year, which further put the member banks and the money market under the control of the Federal Reserve Banks, the Reserve Banks under the control of the Federal Reserve Board, and the Reserve Board under the control of the President.

In short, practically everything has happened in the last few years which conservative Wall Street bankers have warned against in the last few decades. And as a result of these and other changes too numerous to mention, the United States Treasury has virtually superseded the Federal Reserve system as the basic control and the basic reserve of the American banking system. It holds title to all the gold. It controls the money market through its working balance, and even without that, could control it through the Stabilization Fund, and through the still remaining Thomas Amendment powers given the President to force government bonds on the reserve banks and to force geenbacks into circulation.

It owns and controls as a holding company a miscellaneous aggregation of banking and semi-banking subsidiaries. These include the RFC, which has exercised both the commercial and the investment banking function, though the Banking Act of 1933 divorced these functions for private banks; numerous agricultural credit agencies; the Export-Import Bank; and the Commodities Credit Corporation, whose operations in lending on cotton and other crops have practically destroyed the commercial acceptance market.

On the liability side, the Treasury is the moral guarantor of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which is the legal guarantor of over $10,000,000,000 of private bank deposits; and the Treasury is also the moral guarantor of the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank system, and other credit agencies. And back of all these new Treasury responsibilities is the newly developed public opinion that the Treasury must come to the aid of any distressed credit instrument in the next depression as it did in the last through creation of the RFC, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and so on.

Treasury Now "the Whole Thing"

It would be impossible to say what is the net effect of all the changes of recent years on the total strength of the banking system or the total strength of the Treasury which now, like Atlas, supports it. There has been an immense increase in the financial strength of the Treasury, as indicated by the the huge monetary gold stocks, the easy condition of the money market, the huge Treasury working balance, and the untouched $1,800,000,000 Stabilization Fund. But, on the other hand, there has been a correspondingly huge increase in the potential liabilities of the Treasury, for public opinion has come to make the Treasury the trustee for the solvency of the entire American credit structure.

The Treasury has come to occupy the same double position in the balance sheet of the credit system as it does through its "receipts and expenditures" in the profit-and-loss statement of the national income. In the latter statement the Treasury's receipts, which are taxes, are the greatest burden on American industry, while its expenditures are the greatest stimulant. So its cash position is the greatest guaranty of the strength of the credit system, but also the greatest temptation to its abuse.

Something like this double influence has also affected the whole banking system. It has been strengthened where it was weak and weakened where it was strong; tightened where it was loose; and loosened where it was tight. Thousands of shaky country banks have been swept away, but the mark-down of values has considerably lowered the average ratio of capital to deposits of the whole banking system.

Commercial banks are no longer allowed to do an investment banking business, but on the other hand they have been permitted to go into "term loans" and other kinds of lending which were barely tolerated before the 1930's. The ill-fated mortgage-guaranty companies have been liquidated, but the government is in the mortgage-guaranty business itself throught the FHA. The old-fashioned five-year mortgage has been done away with, but the national banks were, in Banking Act of 1935, given far greater leway than ever before in the making of real estate loans.

Taken all in all, the banking changes of recent years have been such as to outlaw every pre-1932 practice at which a modern politician could throw up his hands in horror, but to permit a whole set of new banking practices at which an old-fashioned pre-1932 banker would have thrown up his hands in the same alarm.

Commercial Loans Disappear

Politics aside, chief grass-roots change in American banking has been in portfolio. Straight short-term commercial loans on quick assets, once the bread and butter of commercial banking and the business from which it took its name, have become almost as obsolete as Prince Albert coats and trolley car picnics. Instead, the banks buy marketable securities and chiefly, in recent years, Government bonds.

Every year some banking organization comes out with a careful study of the problem, usually written by Col. Leonard Ayres, showing that the banks are by way of becoming investment trusts instead of commercial banking institutions. Bank examiners have become security-minded and have had to re-educate themselves to appraise bonds instead of credit lines, legal lists have been overhauled, and bank examinations have been revised.

This in itself has weakened the banking system and to some degree offset the strengthening influence of greater Treasury backing. For in a pinch the banks would have to sell securities in heavier volume than ever before. While the Treasury might support some of the security markets, including the market for its own bonds, it could hardly support them all. Moreover, the security markets' ability to absorb liquidation has been considerably decreased in recent years by Federal control, which has put growing burdens on the kind of speculators who usually turn bargain-hunting in emergencies.

However, this difficulty is not as great as ultra-orthodox bankers assert. For the old-fashioned commercial loan also depended on a market for its liquidation in an emergency, and when all the bankers were calling their commercial loans the effect on the market for spot commodities used to be about as disastrous as the effect might be on the securities markets if all the banks started trying to unload their security portfolios.

Concerns Financing Themselves

There seems to be two causes for this obsolescence of the old-fashioned commercial loan and its replacement by securities in bank portfolio. First, corporations in the nineteen-twenties raised an unprecedented volume of cash by bond and stock sales, and with it now finance themselves. Few banks in the country today, for instance, carry as much cash on hand as Chrysler, General Motors, General Electric, or United States Steel. Corporations also finance themselves to an increasing degree by straight-line depreciation charges to operating expense.

And, in the second place, there isn't as much business being done. Business activity in this decade has reached the level of the late 'twenties for only a few months in 1937. The government is going into all kinds of business instead. Lack of business confidence further drags down the demand for commercial loans. Many businesses have lost their flair, and zest for financial adventure has been heavily dampened by regulation and heavy taxes.

Thus the "government" has come into control of a promissory machine not so much in demand as it was when in private hands alone. Management of the credit structure "in the public interest" has been followed by a good many changes, much strengthening (and weakening) of the structure here and there, but in general by less activity.

The political control of the credit structure has not been as simple a matter as above described. At present a three-way struggle for control goes on in Washington between the old-line Comptroller's Office, created during the Civil War to regulate the national banking system, the Federal Reserve Board, created in 1914 to regulate the federal reserve system, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, created in 1933 to guaranty deposits up to $5,000 in the "insured" banks.

The most modern views of credit control are held by the Federal Reserve Board, controlled by Marriner G. Eccles. But in the most recent drawn battle between these three, the Board was repulsed last June in the attempt to have old-fashioned bank examination policies scrapped for new policies of "quantitative control" by which examinations would be made rigid in "good" times and almost blind in bad times.

U. S. Wheat Farmers Paid on Crop Loss Claims by the FCIC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Corp Insurance Corporation reported it had turned over 1,607,000 bushels of wheat or its cash equivalent to 5,862 farmers on crop loss claims filed under the new crop insurance program.

Approximately 170,000 farmers took out wheat insurance on 7,638,157 acres, paying 6,714,074 bushels of grain or its cash equivalent as premiums. The policy holders were insured a total production of 63,769,356 bushels this year.

Officials expressed doubt that premiums would be sufficient to pay all claims, inasmuch as crop losses in the winter wheat belt were above normal and prospects in the spring wheat belt are somewhat below last year.

They pointed out, however, that the corporation has a capital reserve of $20,000,000, and explained that premiums soon to be collected on policies covering the 1940 crop could be used in paying this year's losses.

Normal crop years, they said, should enable the corporation to build up wheat reserves for use in bad years.

U. S. Stabilization Fund Shows 9-Month Profit of $3,889,881

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund was shown to have made a profit of $3,889,881 in the nine months ended March 31.

Quarterly reports on the operations of the fund, which buys and sells gold and dollars in the world's money markets, will be made in response to congressional demands. The Treasury said total assets of the fund on March 31 were $2,017,524,096.

Member Inventories Asked by Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has asked member firms to take inventory of all customers' cash, securities and credits in their custody, and report the amount to the exchange by Aug. 10, it was disclosed.

Purpose of the inventory was not stated, but there were reports in Wall Street that information was being collected in connection with a study by a four-man board of feasibility of creation of a "brokerage bank."

There were reports that the data might be submitted to insurance companies to ascertain whether a blanket insurance policy covering security holdings and credit balances of brokerage customers might be obtained to substitute for the bank suggested by Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Lead Output, Shipments Top Year Ago; Stocks Off

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported lead production in the United States in June totaled 38,986 tons, compared with 46,006 in May and 35,028 in June, 1938. Shipments in that month were 38,898 tons, against 40,124 in May and 35,048 in June, last year.

Stocks on hand at the end of June amounted to 129,366 tons, compared with 129,270 at the end of May and 164,554 on June 30, 1938.

General Motors Triples Earnings First 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first six months of the year General Motors Corporation reports a consolidated net income more than three times that of the like period last year.

After all charges, taxes and reserves, the corporation's net earnings for the six months ended on June 30, were $100,992,531, compared with $33,020,019 in the first half of 1938. Net sales amounted to $739,400,883, against $522,777,124.

The company's net income for the three months ended June 30, was $47,814,603, compared with $24,786,002 in the June quarter last year. While net sales were $371,632,580, against $272,264,537.

Net $2.24 Share

After deducting dividend payments on the preferred stock, the earnings in the first six months were equivalent to $2.24 on each of the 43,500,000 shares of common stock outstanding, compared with 66 cents in the similar period last year. For the second quarter, the company's net income was equivalent to $1.06 a share on the common stock, against 52 cents in the June quarter last year.

The balance sheet of the company as of June 30 shows total current assets of $582,752,662, compared with $520,327,783 on Dec. 31, and $470,372,284 on June 30, 1938. Cash increased to $245,025,972 from $175,609,306 on Dec. 31, and $242,788,823 on June 30, 1938. Holdings of United States Government securities rose to $115,969,136 from $65,885,868 on Dec. 31, and $201,891 a year ago. Inventories were $153,231,544, against $199,871,640 and $175,808,749.

Current liabilities on June 30 were $134,364,626, compared with $133,084,270 on Dec. 31 last, and $118,419,108 a year ago. Included were $41,814,997 for United States and foreign income and excess profits taxes and surtaxes, against $30,089,041 for these items on Dec. 31, and $32,751,156 a year ago. Earned surplus on June 30 was $455,395,273, against $401,765,828 on June 30, 1938.

Chairman of General Motors, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., said that nothing particularly encouraging in a real approach to the country's economic problems had developed so far, but that changes incorporated in the Revenue Act of 1939 might be helpful to business.

Use More Workers

In the second quarter there were an average of 221,584 employees on the corporation's pay rolls, compared with 174,253 for the corresponding period a year ago, while for the six months ended on June 30, the number averaged 228,482, compared with 190,258 for the corresponding six months of 1938.

"Average weekly hours and earnings," Mr. Sloan said, "were somewhat more favorable to the hourly workers in the United States for the quarter under review than was the case in the corresponding period a year ago.

"Average hours worked per week were 31.6 as compared with 28.6 a year ago. Average earnings per week $29.73 as compared with $26.89 for the corresponding period of 1938. There was no change in the basic hourly wage rate.

"Average hours per week for hourly workers in the United States during the first six months of 1939 were 32.4 as compared with 25.9 for the corresponding period of 1938. Average earnings per week were $30.21 as compared with $24.15 for the corresponding period a year ago."

Engineering Awards 13 P. C. Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday totaled $42,134,000, Engineering News-Record reported.

The amount was 4 per cent below the previous week and 13 per cent below the volume for the corresponding week last year.

Public construction rose 12 per cent above a week ago but private awards declined 35 per cent.

Engineering construction for the year to date has totaled $1,738,693,000, a gain of 18 per cent over the same period a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Private	$ 9,455,000	$13,556,000
State and Municipal	26,150,000	32,364,000
Federal	6,529,000	2,897,000
Total	$42,134,000	$48,716,000

American Carbide Alloys Chooses Officers, New Site

McKEESPORT Pa., (AP)—American Carbide Alloys Corporation, recently acquired subsidiary of Firth-Stirling Steel Company, announced the election of officers and selection of Detroit for its office and works.

L. Gerald Firth, head of Firth-Sterling, was named President; G. A. Jacobs of Detroit, first Vice-President; W. H. Lolley, New York, second Vice-President; Clyde N. Gillespie, McKeesport, Treasurer; H. R. Huemme, McKeesport, Secretary; R. H. Hallagan, Detroit, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; and George Knaepper, Detroit, Chief Engineer in that area.

Mr. Firth said that all equipment and stock at American Carbide's plant in Lewiston, Me., was being transferred to Detroit and that the new sintered titanium carbide cutting material would be manufactured in the future at Detroit and at the Firth-Sterling Plants in McKeesport.

Competitive Bidding Regarded Unsuited for Corporate Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Harriman, Ripley & Company people say their little book about competitive bidding has already gone out six thousand copies strong. Most of that naturally is in Wall Street, where the subject is hot, but a look through it shows plenty of ammunition against the competitive bidding people and will give a fairly liberal education in 70 pages about the two principal methods by which securities are floated.

The theme of the book is the contrast between the flotation of corporate securities, which is by direct corporation-banker negotiation, and that of municipal securities, which is almost invariably by competitive bidding. Railroad equipment trusts also come in because they, too, are auctioned.

The proportion of really big issues is much larger in the corporates than in the municipal. About 96 per cent face value of the last five years' corporate offerings are $1,000,000 or over, but the proportion in the municipals is around 60 per cent. Little corporate issues are too expensive, and what there are usually go out as promotions, not underwritings.

Differences in Risk

Corporation generally finance their small ventures out of pocket and for big programs run on bank loans for a while, then float enough bonds in one crack to last for two or three years. Cities and states, on the other hand will finance in driblets for every little sewer project and school-house.

Underwriting spreads in corporate offerings are now averaging about 2 to 2½ per cent, but spreads on municipal offerings run about a point less, or round one to 1½ per cent.

The reasons for this are numerous. First, the risks in corporate flotation are bigger because corporate securities are more sensitive to market conditions, being traded more actively, and not being generally on the legal lists of several banks, insurance companies, or trust funds. This is shown by the fact that corporates are generally quoted by price while municipals are quoted on a yield basis.

Moreover the back-office work on a corporate flotation is quite large but on a municipal flotation sometimes almost nil. Before an underwriter can take on a corporate issue he must check over the indenture and the corporation's registration statement and prospectus, which will cost him about ½ per cent of the average flotation out of his 2-2½ per cent spread; if he doesn't the SEC will get him or he will be subject to rescission suits under the Securities Act of 1933, which reverses "caveat emptor" into "caveat vendor" and considers him as well as the corporation a vendor and makes him subject to suit later if he does not make "reasonable" investigation of the borrower's claims.

Handling the Municipals

Municipals, on the other hand, require little more than a written statement from the city's lawyers saying that the issue is legal—and underwriters are not subject to the Act of 1933. The importance of the indenture alone is indicated by the fuss the SEC has kicked up in promoting the Barkley-Cole bill for improving corporate trust indenture practice.

While the bidder on a municipal offering needs only the lawyer's statement, the house buying a corporate issue must be familiar with the requirements of various blue-sky laws, of the SEC, of various public service commissions and other regulatory bodies, and often of the Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.

Another major difference is that corporate issues are usually distributed through large selling groups of dealers, sometimes running as high as 800 and spread all over the United States. These dealers generally get an allowance of seven-eighths of 1 per cent on what they take down for sale, and since they may sell half the offering, that is another cut of nearly ½ per cent out of the gross spread. There generally aren't any such selling groups in municipal distribution.

Competitive Bidding Drawback

This means it is pretty safe to guess that if competitive bidding were extended fairly generally to corporate offerings, a lot of security dealers all over the United States would lose a lucrative part of their business. The borrowing corporation would also lose whatever advantages can be seen in the widespread distribution of its liens; for in the municipal field the underwriter, working on a much narrower average spread, is glad to shove the bonds out to the big institutional buyers who ask for them without either doing much selling work himself or letting anybody else have a rake-off to do it.

In this connection the SEC's position is slightly in contradiction with its alleged hostility to so-called "private sales" of large corporate offerings to insurance companies. One of the alleged gains here is the same as one of the chief arguments for competitive bidding, namely that it shrinks the spread; but the counter-argument is also the same, that private sales do not give the corporation the wide distribution of its securities or the "seasoning."

Once in a while, in fact, an insurance company will pick up a whole offering on competitive bid, and so meagerly is the machinery geared in distribution of competitively bought municipal offerings that sometimes they look something like a "private sale," for the underwriter may bid them in without having had any hand in the making of the security, then push them out for a small spread to a big institution without having taken any hand in the making of a broad market for them.

Concentration No Drawback

Despite competitive bidding, the municipal underwriting business is quite as concentrated as corporate underwriting. About 35 per cent of the 1938 municipal business was done by 16 houses and 85 per cent by 200. Of 1938 corporate underwriting (not counting "private sales," etc.) 85 per cent was done by 35 houses; but about half of this is normally farmed out to "selling group" dealers all over.

As Harriman Ripley says, "The figures . . . show that there is . . . no greater concentration in the underwriting of corporate securities through direct negotiation than in the purchase of municipal securities in competitive bidding. In fact, when consideration is given to the relative size and number of issues . . . it would appear that there is greater concentration . . . in the municipal field . . . And when distribution is taken into the equation it becomes clear that the handling of corporate issues is much less concentrated and embraces a great many more dealers . . ."

Smaller dealers and underwriters, losing part of their business through the vogue of competitive bidding, would be less able to handle the side-line of financing small local business enterprises.

In case of big issues, competitive bidding in neither theory nor practice gives the borrower a fairer price. This is because on big issues there can be only a few bidding syndicates. For New York offerings there are generally two, but anything over $50,000,000 would probably cause Chase and City to combine; a few years ago they did on a large issue; Mayor La Guardia breathed fire, and the Comptroller has taken care to put out no more such big issues.

Auctions Develop Scalpers

If, for either large or small issues, bidders guess there may be few or no others bidding, they can lower their bid in the hope of catching a bargain. Then the city is stuck with a take-it-or-leave-it proposition, with refusal hurting its credit or costing it money.

Jesse Jones has sold a lot of municipal issues, and generally puts out the little ones at auction but the big ones by negotiation, such as Triborough Bridge, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and San Francisco-Oakland Toll Bridge. Some of these were not general municipals but special "revenue bonds," requiring some very difficult legal work with the underwriters' buying departments burning the midnight oil working up the equivalent of an indenture and their selling departments hiring engineers to go round with their salesmen to explain to big investors the peculiar type of security involved.

Competitive bidders, on the other hand, are more like scalpers; as has been said of floor-traders, they may "know the price of everything and the value of nothing," and can and do cut both their buying and selling departments to a skeleton. In the case of investment banking houses handling both municipals and corporates it is sometimes a standing surprise to the officers of the corporate department how blithely the municipal department skims the going quotations on municipals and then puts in a bid for an issue where an equivalent size corporate offering would take months of spade-work.

Another Adverse Argument

Competitive bidding seems to work best with medium-sized, high-grade offerings. If they are medium-sized then there will probably be so many bidders that none will dare put in a bargain offer below the market in the hope of catching the city with its shoes off. And if they are high-grade the value can be more readily figured out to the far decimal point, and generally more bids can be expected. Harriman Ripley give a table of rail equipment offerings which shows pretty well that the better the rating the more the bids.

The record is against competitive bidding on another count. A list of 40 unselected corporate offerings for 1936, 1937, and the first half of 1938 shows only eight not distributed successfully at the issue price and only four quoted at more than two points above the offering on the first day of trading. This means that negotiated offerings generally hit the market fairly accurately.

Not so true with competitively sold offerings. Thirty per cent of the public offerings of equipment trusts since the middle of 1934 have been too high. Public Utility Fortnightly of April 15, 1937, is quoted as concluding from a comparison of nine New England public utility bond issues sold in competitive bidding with 19 outside companies' negotiated offerings, that ". . . competitive bidding . . . has the effect of forcing security issues into the market at the very peak of prices at which it is hoped they will be absorbed and . . . this . . . was . . . during . . . generally rising bond prices . . . in a market hungry for prime investments."

Another "Sticky" Issue

Then there was the slow distribution of Potomac Electric Power 3¼s (competitively bid) in June, 1936, and recently the Cincinnati Union Terminal, which broke 1⅜ as soon as the syndicate closed. Says Harriman Ripley, ". . . dealers engaged in competitive bidding are apt to underbid for securities when market conditions are not good and . . . equally apt, when market conditions are strong, to submit bids based upon a contemplated offering above the proper market price in the hope that a rise in the general level of prices may enable the issues to be sold successfully at prices which would not otherwise be justified. . . ."

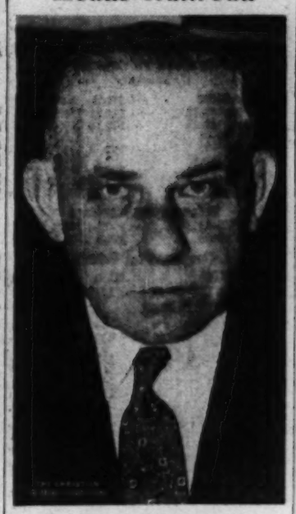
This means that "The underwriting spreads on issues of municipal securities . . . frequently show wide variation for securities involving approximately the same underwriting risk. . . ."

Then it is argued that "arms' length bargaining" actually does exist even with negotiated issues. "There have been plenty of instances of issuers changing from one underwriter to another."

And there is a touch of investment-banker melancholy in the argument that "Moreover, in recent years, the development of so-called "private sales" . . . has demonstrated clearly enough that competition exists . . . and that issuers are willing to take their business away from their regular underwriters if it seems to them advantageous to do so. . ."

Harold Fleming

Heads Railroad



R. L. Williams

Elected Chief Executive Officer of the Chicago & North Western Railway. Mr. Williams began his career on railroads at the age of 15 when he left school to take a $10-a-month messenger's job.

St. Louis Terminal Plans a New Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue $7,000,000 of refunding and improvement mortgage bonds.

The new issue would refund an equal amount of 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds maturing October 1, next. The new bonds, to be sold through competitive bidding, would bear interest of not more than 3½ per cent.

Consumer Service Blamed for High Distribution Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Consumer demands for small packaged articles, variety of goods, frequent style changes and the privilege of returning unwanted purchases are among the major causes of high distribution costs in the United States, according to a report by the Distribution Committee of the Twentieth Century Fund.

Analyzing the effect of frequent use of the return privilege, the report declares that returns and allowances amount to one day's sale out of eight in American department stores. In 1936, in department stores doing an annual business of from $2,000,000 to $20,600,000, returns and allowances amounted to 14.5 per cent of sales, the report shows, adding that this percentage decreases as stores get smaller.

"Consumers have been both the victims and the cause of higher distribution costs," it continues. "The urbanization of the population, higher standards of living and the consequent refinement and elaboration of consumer tastes has been accompanied by demand for new and costly services and a wider range of choice.

"Producers and distributors feel that they must cater to this demand or go out of business. On the other hand, it was some enterprising producer or dealer, perceiving the possibilities of increases in sales, who first offered each one of these innovations to the public.

The report says that the routine handling of a typical return transaction may require as many as 23 persons to perform the necessary operations involved.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bethlehem Steel Profits Up; Pays Common Dividend

NEW YORK (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. has rewarded its common stock holders with a 50-cent dividend, the first in 18 moths, in token of a good rise in June quarter profits.

Eugene G. Grace, President, announced the net income for the second quarter was $3,882,927, equal to 61 cents a share on common stock after preferred dividends. This compared with $2,409,059 or 17 cents a share in the March quarter and $150,305, equal to 14 cents a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock in the three months ended June 30, 1938.

Commenting on the common stock dividend, which is payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 25, Mr. Grace said it was "appropriate" recognition of the shareholders in view of the quarter's "relatively good showing."

6 Months Net 78 Cents a Share

The previous dividend in the common stock was $1 in December, 1937.

The usual quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and 25 cents on the 5 per cent preferred also were ordered by the board, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 8.

For the six months ended June 30 Bethlehem earned a balance equal to 78 cents a share on the common stock against $1.07 a share on the 7 per cent preferred and 15 cents a share in the 5 per cent preferred in the similar period last year.

Mr. Grace pointed out that profits in the June quarter actually were a little better than $1 a share for the junior stock in view of charge-offs totaling more than a million dollars in connection with the issue and sale of a $25,000,000 bond issue in July of this year and with losses incident to liquidation of the company's housing and real estate holdings.

"We are getting out of the real estate business, by disposing of our housing properties to employees and other private parties," he said.

Bethlehem's estimated value of orders on hand June 30 was $184,921,081 compared with $192,040,906 on March 31 and $89,916,012 on June 30, 1938. The decrease from three months ago, Mr. Grace explained, was due to completion of work on shipbuilding contracts.

Price Situation "Unsatisfactory"

Production averaged 60.4 per cent of capacity during the quarter against 53.8 per cent in the first quarter and 35.7 per cent in the June quarter last year.

Mr. Grace repeated his complaint that the spread between producing costs and selling prices was not enough to give the steel industry a fair return on its capital.

"We have been doing fairly well," he commented, "but generally the price situation is unsatisfactory."

The executive revealed that Bethlehem has some important construction projects under way at the Big Sparrows Point, Md., plant. Included is the installation of equipment for rolling of small pipe and for coating of wire by an electric process. The company is about finished on the installation of a cold rolled tin plate department.

Construction spending in the first half amounted to about $5,000,000 and around $7,000,000 has been budgeted for the last half of the year.

Concerning Bethlehem's foreign business, Mr. Grace said exports in the first half amounted to about 10½ per cent of total steel production against 15½ per cent in the like period last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '47-43	110.21	110.21	110.21
11 3¼s '45-43	110.18	110.18	110.18
87 4s '54-44	116.2	116.1	116.2
14 2½s '48	108.30	108.30	108.30
1 2½s '53-49	107.9	107.9	107.9
2 2½s '60-55	109.9	109.9	109.9
1 2¾s '65-60 reg	109.30	109.28	109.28
	107.25	107.25	107.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

15 3s '47-42	106.5	106.5	106.5
1 3s '49-44	109.1	109.1	109.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	104½	104½	104½
6 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78	77¾	77¾
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
2 Allied Stores 4½s '51	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
19 Am & For P 5s '30	63½	63	63½
17 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102⅜	102½
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	110¼	110¼	110¼
18 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109¾	109⅝	109¾
7 Ang C Nitra deb 67	110¼	109⅞	110
2 Arm Del 4s '57	26½	26½	26½
7 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99½	99½
13 AT&SF 4s '95	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
28 AT&SF 4½s '48	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
2 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 A C Line 1st4s '52	111	111	111
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	45½	45½	45½
50 AubAutocv4½s39	34¼	34	34¼
20 B&O rfg 6s '95	20	20	20
14 B&O rfg 6s '95ct	24¾	23¾	24¾
37 B&O 1st 5s '48	24½	23¾	24½
32 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	65	63	65
102 B&O rfg 5s '95	64½	63	64⅛
23 B&O rfg 5s '95ct	23¾	22¾	23¾
22 B&O 5s '96 F	23½	22½	23½
12 B&O 5s 2000 D	23¾	22¾	23⅝
134 B&O cv 4½s '60	23	22½	23
68 B&O cv 4½s86ct	13¾	12½	13¾
82 B&O 1st 4s '48	64	62¾	64
8 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	55	54¾	55
22 B&O S W 5s '50	54½	54¼	54½
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	44	44	45
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Bost&Me 4½s '61	103¾	103¾	104¼
7 Boston&Me 5s '55	29	29	29
19 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	34	34	34
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	77¾	77	77¾
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '52	113	113	113
20 Buf R&P 4½s57	96¼	96	96
20 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	38¾	37	38¾
1 Bush Term 5s '55	37	37	37
1 Bush Term 4s '52	38	38	38
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	71	71	71
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102¾	102¼	102¾
1 Can Nat 4½s '55	116¾	116½	116½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	118¾	118¾	118¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	117	117	117
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
4 Can Pac 5s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	86¾	86	86
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	74	73¾	74
1 Cent of Ga 5s '59 C	108	108	108
14 Cen Pac 5s '60	3	3	3
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	52¼	52	52¼
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	70	70	70
11 Certain-td 5½s '48	12½	11¾	13¾
1 Champn P&F 4¾s '50	78½	77¾	78½
14 C & E I 4½s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 C & O 3½s '96 D	125	124½	125
10 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	100	99¾	100
7 Chi & Alton 3s '49	100	100	100
7 C B & Q 4s '77	91	85	91
1 C B & Q 4s 1st '49	99	99	99
8 C B & Q 4s II '49	100¾	103¾	103¾
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	17	17	17
24 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	16¼	16¼	16¼
15 CSMP&P 4½s 2000	7½	7½	7½
12 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
19 CRI&P 4½s '52A	4	2¾	4
10 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	7¼	7¼	7¾
11 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
28 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	2¾	2¾	2¾
14 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ct	14	13¾	14
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	67¾	67½	67¾
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Cinlds Co 5s '43	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Cin Gas & El 3½s '66	70¼	70	70
12 Cin Un Ter 3¼s '69	111	111	111
2 CCC&StL4½s'77	109¾	109½	109¾
2 ClevSh Line 4½s '61	52¾	52	52
2 Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	84	84	84
2 Clev UnTerm 5s '73	91	91	91
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	83½	83½	83½
1 Col F & I 5s '70	77¼	77¼	77¼
10 Col & So 4½s '80	58	58	58
34 Columbia G 5s '52 May	31¾	30	30
19 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
9 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	104¼	104	104
69 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	111	111	111
5 Con Edis 3½s '46	124	123¼	124
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
31 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	108¼	108	108¼
5 Consumers 3½s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
14 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Consum Pow 3½s 66	107¾	107½	107¾
11 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	102¾	102	102¾
11 Cuba RR 5½s 42	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	30	30	30
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	36¾	36¾	36¾
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	33½	33½	33½
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	60¾	60¼	60½
2 Dul Missabe&I 5½s62	103	103	103
2 E Ten cv 5½s 56	106½	106¼	106¼
7 East'n Ry Minn 4s 48	89	89	89
9 Elec Auto L 4s '52	108½	106½	106½
50 Erie rfg 5s 67	108¾	108½	108½
10 Erie rfg 5s 75	104	104	104
1 Erie 1st 4½s '90	103¼	103¼	103¼
29 Erie gen lien 4s 96	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 Fairbanks More 4s 56	20¼	20	20
19 FirstoneT&R 3½s 61	106	106	106
6 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	105½	105⅜	105½
4 Gen MotAcceptg4½s51	55	55	55
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	105	105	105
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	64½	64½	64½
13 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104¾	104⅝	104¾
86 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	99¾	99½	99¾
4 Gt Nor 4½s'77E	99¾	99½	99¾
34 Gt Nor 4½s '46D	86¾	86	86¾
11 Gt Nor 4s '46H	100¼	100	100¼
16 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	91	90½	91
2 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	79½	79½	79½
2 Gulf M&N 5s '50	85	84	85
2 Gulf States 4½s '61	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 Housatonic 5s '37	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	39½	39½	39½
13 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	143¾	141¾	143¾
11 Ill Cen 4s '53	110¼	110¼	110¼
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜
	54	53½	54

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.37	—.32	—.11
Today's close*	144.14	29.68	26.39
Previous close	144.51	30.00	26.50
1939 high	154.85	34.33	28.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Ill Cen 4½s '66	48½	48	48½
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	51½	51½	51½
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47½	47½	47½
16 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	47½	47½	47½
10 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	98	97¾	98
30 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60¾	60¼	60¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	58¾	58¾	58¾
21 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	64½	63¾	64½
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	2	2	2
1 Inst Hydro El cv 6s '44	85½	85½	85½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	55½	55½	55½
4 Int Paper 6s '55	91½	91½	91½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛
2 Int TT 4½s '52	63	63	63
17 Int T&T 5s '55	66¾	66½	66½
1 Jones&Lghlst 4½s'61	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 K C South 5s '50	70⅞	70¼	70⅞
1 Kans G&E 4½s'80	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Keith (B F) 6s'46	100	100	100
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	54	54	54
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Leh & N Eng 4s'65 A	89	89	89
1 Leh Val Coal 6s'43 st	38	38	38
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'54 st	28½	28½	28½
1 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	27	27	27
28 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16	16	16
5 Loews 3¾s'46	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	109	109	109
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	88	88	88
1 Long Isl unif 4s'49	88¼	88	88¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	88	88	88
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	85½	85½	85½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Louisv&N 3½s'53	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Louis & N Un 4s'40	92	92	92
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	100¼	100½	100⅜
1 Manati Sug 4s'57	82½	82½	82½
2 Manhat Ry 4s'90	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	61	61	61
1 Mannat Ry 2nds 2013	36	36	36
5 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104	104	104
7 Met Ed 4½s'68	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Met Coa Gas 4s'63	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 M&S L cv 5s'36ct	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	67	67	67
4 Mo-Ill 5s'59	70	69½	70
2 M-K-Tex 5s'62A	21	21	21
3 M-K-Tex adj 5s'67	83¾	83¼	83¾
87 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	19	19	19
8 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	29¾	28¾	29¾
3 Mo Pac 5s'65	18	18	18
3 Mo Pac 5s'65 ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	16½	16½	16½
8 Mo Pac 5s'78 G ct	16½	16½	16½
6 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	16½	16½	16½
3 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	16½	16½	16½
1 Mob&Ohio Monmth 5s'47	4	4	4
2 Mob&Ohio 5s'38	23	23	23
3 Monon WPa Pub Sv6s'65	32¾	32¾	32¾
20 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	109	109	109
8 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	103½	103½	103½
1 Mor&Essex3½s'2000	37	37	37
3 Nassau El 4s '51	44¼	44¼	44½
20 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	41	41	41
2 Nat Distill 3½s'49	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 Natl Steel 3½s'65	104¾	104¼	104¾
5 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	73¾	73	73¾
7 N Orl Term 4s '53	69	69	69
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57¾	57½	57¾
2 NYC 4s 3rd Ry 3 A	51¼	51	51¼
1 NYC 3¾s'46	77	77	77
1 NYC cv 3¾s'52	61¾	61¾	62
1 NYC & HR 4s'42	83	83	83
32 NYC&StL 4½s'74A	60	60	60
1 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	51¾	51½	51½
3 NY Connect 4½s'53	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 NYNH&H 4s'67	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	5	5	5
1 NY Steam 3½s'63	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 NY Tel 4½s'39	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY Tel 3½s'67	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	89	89	89
3 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	107	107	107
8 Nor Am Co 4s 59	100	100	100
1 Nor Am Co 5s'49	54	54	54
26 Nor Pac 6s 2047	107	107	107
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	60¾	60¼	60¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50½	50½	50½
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Nor Pac 4s 2047	47¾	47¾	47¾
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Nor Sta. Pow 3½s'67	45	45	44¾
Ohio Ed 4s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	118½	118½	118½
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107	107	107
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	76	76	76
4 Pac Gas & El 3¼s'66	110	110	110
5 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	111½	111½	111½
10 Pac Gas & El 4¼s'64	112	112	112
3 Pac T & T 3¼s'66 B	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	110	110	110
	90¾	90¾	90¾
	103¾	103¾	103¾
	99¾	99¾	99¾
	104	104	104
	106¼	106¼	106¼
	106¾	106¾	106¾
	101¼	101¼	101¼
	110¼	110¼	110¼
	107	107	107
	101¾	101¾	101¾
	99	99	99
	104	104	104
	109¾	109¾	109¾
	102¼	102¼	102¼
	83	82½	83
	88½	88½	88½
	96	96	96
	116¾	116¾	116¾
	49½	49½	49¾
	64½	64½	64½
	63	63	63
	61	61	61
	36	36	36
	104	104	104
	109¾	109¾	109¾
	102¼	102¼	102¼
	82½	82½	82½
	83¼	83¼	83¼
	63	63	63
	38	38	38
	28½	28½	28½
	27	27	27
	16	16	16
	15¾	15¾	15¾
	103¼	103¼	103¼
	109	109	109
	88	88	88
	88	88	88
	85½	85½	85½
	109¼	109¼	109¼
	99	99	99
	100¼	100½	100⅜
	82½	82½	82½
	83¼	83¼	83¼
	61	61	61
	36	36	36
	104	104	104
	109¾	109¾	109¾
	102¼	102¼	102¼
	82½	82½	82½
	83¼	83¼	83¼
	63	63	63
	38	38	38
	28½	28½	28½
	27	27	27
	16	16	16
	15¾	15¾	15¾
	103¼	103¼	103¼
	109	109	109
	88	88	88
	88	88	88
	85½	85½	85½
	109¼	109¼	109¼
	99	99	99
	100¼	100½	100⅜

Toronto to Study Job Opportunity Facing Its Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A detailed survey into employment possibilities for Toronto youth is to be undertaken by the Civic Employment Committee, formed last spring of representative citizens. The committee divided into four groups to carry out the survey.

A subcommittee for business and industrial enlargement will find out what products might be made and distributed in the Toronto district which are now being imported, and report on what organization, if any, there should be, in addition to the Toronto Industrial Commission, to bring new industries to this city, and what organization, if any, should be set up to secure new business. On this subcommittee are representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Trades and Labor Council, the Board of Trade, the Industrial Commission, and the Canadian Corps Association.

A group on farm placement is to study conditions under which farmers might take boys and girls of school age and train them for life on the farm. A report will be made on what minimum training should be made available in Toronto.

Go North, Young Man?

The possibilities of preparing youth of this city for work in Northern Ontario will be studied by the third group, whose members will also ascertain if they might in any way assist in speeding up the development of the north country.

The fourth, or general placement committee, will hear deputations and consider any schemes which the public might care to present, in addition to studying surveys on unemployment conditions and youth problems.

Air-conditioning, electricity and aircraft plants were suggested as having the most likely future to young people now leaving school and seeking employment. F. W. Avery, Director of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Board here, explained that plans to extend the present training of skilled aircraft workers are now under consideration by these boards. Other plans call for the training of 500 young men, most of whom will be taken from Northern Ontario, in fire-fighting, timber-scaling, surveying, reforestation and other forest work.

Placement Record

Only after employers have been definitely committed to hiring youth at the conclusion of their studies are the young men trained, Mr. Avery explained. At present the Province is finding jobs for 87 per cent of those trained. Because of increased co-operation on the part of employers, youth placement officials expect to increase the number of placements during the coming year.

Between the spring of 1938 and the spring of 1939, 1,425 youths were placed out of a total of 1,733 trained. Since the adoption of special training courses in home service, more than 1,000 girls have been placed. Employers may either take the youth as a skilled worker at the end of a course conducted by the Government or train him in their own plant. In the latter event, the Government offers a certain reimbursement for a proportion of wages while he is being trained.

Bill Is Approved for U. S. To Buy Henry Estate

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The old Virginia Estate of Patrick Henry, whose "give me liberty or give me death" cry helped stir the colonies to free themselves from England, would be acquired by the United States under a bill approved July 27 by the House Public Lands Committee.

The measure, already passed by the Senate, would authorize an $125,000 appropriation to buy the 1,0000 acres in Charlotte County, Va., known as "Red Hills."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Big profits Gift Wrapping. Religious. Etching boxes. 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA. Fitchburg 8-62. Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH RAISED GOLD EFFECT SIGNATURE. Fastest seller out. 21 folders, retail $1. Profit 100%. Customer's actual signature in embossed gold effect. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas Cards, $1. Many beautiful Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 406 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

"SLEEPING BEAR INN"—A delightful spot for your vacation. Select Clientele. Mrs. Amanda Bunch, Lessee. Glen Haven, Mich.

SEA PINES On Cape Cod. Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Modern 9-room house, newly painted and decorated; large lot; best residential district, near schools; $6500, will consider exchange for eastern property at approximately same value. Box L-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment. Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette. Electrolux. Endicott 2-1885.

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y.—5-room apartment, beautiful Hudson view, 45 minutes N. Y., 10 minutes' walk station. KING, University 4-5783.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—1 or 2-room kitchenette apartment, unfurnished, in private or renovated home in or near Boston; parking. Box J-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., KEN. 8848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING, remodeling, alterations, fitting, hand sewing; reasonable. Tel. between 7 and 10 p. m. RIV. 9-2161, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-COMPANION for 2 school-age children. Christian Scientist preferred; experienced, interest and patience with children necessary; state qualifications, experience, age; New York interview necessary. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Quiet home for rest and study; permanent or transient guests accommodated. Address LAKEVIEW, 203 Lake Ave.; phone Centre Newton 5834.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES TO LET

WELLESLEY, MASS. Modern home near campus; oil heat, garage, etc. J. H. PORTER, 506 Beacon Street, Boston. Com. 8683.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Work Guaranteed HIGH 2122

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office afternoons, $20. 11 W. 42nd St., office 1960. CO. 5-5939 Tel.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

MAXWELL R. LOWMAN
Painter and Decorator
23 Audubon Rd., Milton, Mass. Blue Hills 8395

PAYING GUESTS

GRAND VIEW HOME, Vergennes, Vermont—Unsurpassed mountain view; home cooking; low rates; near swimming, fishing; near Lake Champlain

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING, EXPERT WORK
TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S 171A Mass., Boston
CIR. 6913

REAL ESTATE

SACRIFICE—For cash, quick sale, a $12,000 property for one-half; 8 rooms, improvements, barn, garage, large high lot, shrubbery, fruit, garden. OWNER, Box 71, Jordan, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful room for gentleman or couple; open fireplace; dinner served from 5 to 7. Call MRS. WILSON, 17 Winchester St. Lon. 9054.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere, large veranda. Tel. 4407 Greenfield.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., S. 2—Airy, homelike; innerspring mattresses; permanent or transient; parking space. B. C. BROWN. Com. 8177.

BOSTON, 108 Gainsboro—Attractive, airy rooms; near The Mother Church; free parking; innerspring mattresses. MRS. CARNEY, COM. 7877.

BRONX, N. Y., 1337½ Beach Ave.—Cheerful, quiet, airy room for lady; kitchen privileges; easy transit; harmonious surroundings; $4.50 weekly. MISS M. WERBER.

N. Y. C., 235 West 103rd (Broadway) (Apt. 4 D)—Quiet; cross ventilation, homelike, convenient transportation; elevator; transient, permanent. Academy 2-7764.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 171 West 71st, corner Broadway—Single, double; with, without bath; piano; near Christian Science churches. Palmer.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Spacious double; attractive single; cool; $5.50-$9; transients; reasonable rates. Ac 2-7675. DAVIS.

SUMMER RATES Choice single and double rooms; elevator. 184 Marlborough Street, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 85-23 Kingston Pl. Republic 9-7454—Comfortable double rooms, private home; reasonable; exclusive section, convenient transportation: 20 min. N. Y. C., 10 min. to Fair.

N. Y. C., 421 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups; temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—Two rooms, double, well furnished. $1.50 per person. BANASK, 68-04 51 Road. Phone HA. 9-3776. Write or phone reservations.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG COUPLE wants by October 1st, 3 or more rooms with bath, unfurnished; $45.00 monthly, in New Jersey, within commuting distance N. Y. C. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

WOMAN wishes position as COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER to child or adult. Write Box W-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

THE BRIDGEWAY, On Salmon River, Leesville, East Hampton, Connecticut—Modern improvements, excellent table; sports; restricted; booklet; rates reasonable; ideal for restful vacation. W. C. ROOT, East Hampton, Conn.

SUMMER RENTALS

MARSTON'S MILLS, Cape Cod, Mass.—Double and single rooms, with or without private bath; in private home, 3 miles from church. Box 103.

WAREHAM, MASS., Agawam Beach—5 rooms, screened porch, water front; excellent beach for children; $100.00 August through Labor Day. Prospect 2457 (Somerville).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL
Sunday, July 30, 8:30 p. m.
ROBERT MALONE STUDIO, 1104 Carnegie Hall

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co.. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 14 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture. Venetian blinds, screens, shades; home specialties. Gen. New (Mass.) 1900. Milford 1800. Fram. 3131. Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Insecticides and Sprayers of All Kinds, Garden Hose and Lawn Sprinklers
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
444 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 0114

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St. Arlington
16TH YEAR
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

● *Whose Birthday This Month?*
Send FLOWERS *from*
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600

BELMONT

GREER'S
Cor. Beech and Trapelo Bel. 4185
SHORE HADDOCK ..... 9c lb.
FRESH MACKEREL ..... 9c lb.
FRESH SWORDFISH ..... 29c lb.
Lobsters, Crab Flakes, Green Shrimp
Lemon Sole, Eastern Halibut, Salmon

BEVERLY

Crombie's
Beverly Flower Shop
298 Cabot Street Tel. 989

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watch Repairing
at Reasonable Prices
BEADS RESTRUNG 35c and up
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

Free Delivery to All Parts of
BRAINTREE
FOY'S MARKETS
INCORPORATED
1177 Hancock St. 39 Franklin St.
QUINCY
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

69 Storrs Avenue Tel. Bra. 0908
ALDEN & WALKER SHADE COMPANY
Venetian Blinds
Average Window $3.57
Window Shades made to order 85c up

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR OF APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
AUGUST FUR SALE
STARTS TOMORROW
Authentic 1940 Styles

For a Regular Dinner, Sandwich or Ice Cream, Bring Your Friends to the
Windsor Restaurant & Sea Grill
NO LIQUORS SERVED
16 W. Elm Street
Brockton, Mass.

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

Ralph and Ruth Baker
ANNOUNCE
August Sale
LOW CASH PRICES
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

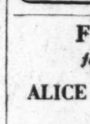
BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Summer wardrobes receive careful and skillful attention in our up-to-date plant.
Call ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant 374 Boylston St.

Florence Allen
Formerly with FISCHER'S BEAUTY SHOP
announces the opening of
FLORELLA BEAUTY SHOP
Careful attention to all branches of Beauty Culture
BEAcon 3730 Room 6, 1352 Beacon St.

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.


Eugene Permanent Waves
5.00 Now $3.50
7.50 Now $5.00
Fischer's
Expert Shingling of All Kinds
Manicuring and Waving
ASP. 1616 298A HARVARD STREET

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951
9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAGE'S
Phone TRO. 2211
We Deliver
Sweet Cantaloupe
Sweet Cantaloupe

Ice Cream for SUMMER DAYS
"MADE OF REAL CREAM ONLY"
at FISKE'S
Luncheons—Dinners
Harvard Square, Cambridge Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2245
Newton Center Center New. 2183

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

Cambridge, Mass.——Ford Dealer
New and Used Cars
1936 Ford De Luxe Models $250 and up
1937 Ford Cars $350 and up
Harvard Automobile Co.

Cambridge Ford Dealer Since 1914
1230-38 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Harvard Sq. Tel. TROwbridge 9460

AT YOUR SERVICE
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil or tires checked.
Harvard Service Station
104 Mt. Auburn St.
Brattle Sq. Tro. 1500

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Picnic supplies, charcoal grills, steak broilers, charcoal briquets and
GOOD LUCK
Jar Rubbers
26 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
KENNEY'S
JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3636

FRESH CRAB FLAKES and LOBSTER
SPECIAL
EGAN'S MARKET
KIR. 9300

CONCORD

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

Beautify Your Grounds
Picket and Rustic Fence Material
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Depot Concord 290

DEDHAM

While You Are Away this Summer
LEAVE YOUR SILVER IN OUR STORAGE VAULTS
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Member Federal Reserve System

DON'T DELAY—Have Your Battery Tested—spark plugs cleaned—air and oil filters cleaned and checked.
RE-TIRE HERE
Dedham ESSO Station
421 Washington Street Phone 1180
T. B. HOECKEL, Prop.

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
206 Bussey Street, East Dedham

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

PALM BEACH SUMMER SUITS
EXTREMELY COMFORTABLE
HANDSOME NEW SHADES. $15.50
Leisure and outdoor Summer garments at every desired price.
F. H. Lane Company

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meal. Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Are you going picnicking?
We have a variety of Bread, Cake, and Cookies that will meet your particular need. Blueberry Muffins and Pie with the home made taste.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

KICKERNICK
UNDERDRESS
For Women, Children and Junior Misses
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

CLAUDE S. SHANNON
FLORIST
Greenhouse, 12 Commonwealth Ave.—Tel. 2013
Flowers for Every Occasion

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service
Complete Battery Service

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROTHERS
Hing. 1420
We offer four new products of exceptional merit.
Stellar Brand Clam Bisque—10 oz. tins—3 tins 55c
Stellar Brand Clam Chowder—17 oz. tins—3 tins 55c
Stellar Brand Cream Newburg Sauce—10 oz. tins—per tin 30c
Stellar Brand Boston Baked Beans—28 oz. tins—per tin 19c

HOLYOKE

Saturday Is DOLLAR DAY

All departments are filled to the brim with Hundreds of dollars worth of Fine Values!

It's your opportunity to take advantage of our many worthwhile SAVINGS. Remember Dollar Day—Saturday Only!

STEIGER'S
Holyoke's Leading Dept. Store

BAIL'S CLEAR-AWAY SALE
Now in Progress
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

Moving to a New Location before September 1st. Come In Now for Bargains.
Dunbar-Muarray, Inc.
High at Suffolk Streets
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

LAWRENCE

End of Month SALE
Saturday
Drastic price reduction
Cherry & Webb's

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Finest of High Quality Meats, Always Strictly Fresh Caught Fish Daily from the Boston Fish Pier.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
A Complete Stock of Highest of Extra Quality Groceries.

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

STOCKTAKING SALE
¼, ⅓, ½ off
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

SALE!
Men's Broadcloth Shirts
White, and plain blue, with collar attached. Made in New England. The Goddard Bros. Label is your guarantee of Superb Quality. True Value..... $1.65 $1.19
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Massachusetts
In The Men's Store

Paper and Ink make millions think—*Use Modern Printcraft!*
★
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn
Breakers 4956

MALDEN

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

OPEN EVENINGS
Have Your Furs Remodeled Now
Prices Reasonable
We Buy Used Fur Coats
WESSELL FUR SHOP
488 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
No Telephone

MEDFORD

Expert Developing, Printing
Photographic and Darkroom Supplies
PENGUIN STUDIO
430 High Street
Opp. Post Office
West Medford

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special Flower Values Every Week-End
A variety of fresh-cut flowers offered at special prices every Friday and Saturday.
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Smart Summer Footwear for Men and Women for Boys and Girls
547 MAIN STREET

ANDREWS MARKET
MEATS and GROCERIES
Moxie
510 Main St. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

PRIOR
"THE HABERDASHER"
VACATION OUTFITS
for Seashore, Country or Travel
Let us show you the proper OUTFIT for your VACATION or WEEKEND
Polo Shirts, Slacks, Bathing Suits and Trunks, Sweaters and Shorts
529 MAIN STREET

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

NEEDHAM

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
506 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Shraffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Hawes-Beswick Heating Co.
592 Pleasant Street Phone 6037
General Electric Oil Furnaces and Air-Conditioning Equipment
Conversion Oil Burners for Your Present Furnace
Steamfitting of All Kinds

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6360

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

MONITOR READERS
Visiting New Bedford, Mass.
Are always welcome to browse around at
HUTCHINSON'S
Use our phones, rest rooms, comfortable chairs.
Souvenirs—Exclusive Post Cards
Visit Our Basement Toy Shop

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St., Tel. 3790 and 3791

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. Ernest Hartley
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Tel. 2934-R Shop Tel. 2934-W
Edgewood Lane 296 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

For Summer and Sport Wear
Use a Movado Waterproof Watch
EXPERT REPAIRING
CASE, Jeweler
A. A. SCHULTZ, Prop.
202 UNION ST. UPSTAIRS

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. West Newton 0191
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 3072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 2408 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1361

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

HY-ATT GAS SERVICE
SOUTH STREET
Pyrofax
Gas Ranges—Refrigeration
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes

RADIO HOSPITAL
Expert Service All Makes
Electric Service Station
JACK ROSE, Inc.
66 South St. Dial 2-3110

White Rose
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE
2 46 oz. Cans 29c
Sweetened or Unsweetened
Kelsey's Market

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
Schieren Belting
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Curtis Lighting
63 EAGLE STREET

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
88 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1131 RES. 2-0030

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

WALK-OVER SALE
Substantial Reductions on Shoes for men and women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North St.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Keep that Fresh SUMMER APPEARANCE
by sending to us your washable suits and white flannels regularly
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleaners*
PRES. 5000

If you are interested in buying a New Car—See what Buick has to offer for this month.
"Buick's the Beauty!"
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
125 HANCOCK STREET

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0830

READING

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

READING 0044
PERCY N. SWEETSER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Ask for budget

NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone Reading 0126 or 1264
Contract Now for your Winter's Coke
W. BANCROFT & CO.

Reading Square Market
We carry all best quality of
Fresh Fish, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. Reading 0890 607 Main St.

SALEM

July Sale of
WHITE HATS
59c $1.00 $1.98
Gertrude Metcalfe
Milliner
29 North Street, opp. Lynde Street

SHARON—Foxboro

Thrift Motor Sales
Dodge-Plymouth Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R

JENNEY GASOLINE
Solvenized
Chassis Carbon
Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Furbush & Shute, Inc.
Apothecaries
ICE CREAM
For Summer Days
Lucky Tiger Products — Schick Shaver—Squibbs Dental Cream
Teele Square Somerset 0713

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

SPRINGFIELD

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELICIOUS FOOD
at
Ye Waffle Shoppe
in
YOUNG'S GUEST HOUSE
1892 Riverdale St., West Springfield
Route 5 Tel. 3-7735
Cool, quiet and restful
Reservations appreciated but not essential
Open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

More for your money
at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!—
—no bother or extra expenses—with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle. With it you'll always have cream and milk ready for any emergency.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530

1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1939

Are You Ready for Trips?
Visit ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Mobilubrication *Certified*
Wel. 1276 "Bumper-to-Bumper Service"

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service

Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.

RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

HOTEL WINTHROP ARMS GRILLE
Winthrop Highlands Ocean 0340
DAILY SPECIALS
from 60c to 90c
Lobster and sea foods are always available
Under supervision of Merrill F. Turner

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CORSETIERES

BIRMINGHAM M G LOVELL, 100 Church Rd., Moseley Tel. South 2993—Made to measure Foundation garments "Strodex" certificated

FLATS TO LET

KENT — Unfurnished flat, 4 rooms facing south; also one other room and kitchen; £120 inclusive. SODEN, 9 The Drive, Sevenoaks.

FLATLETS

BOURNEMOUTH — Furnished flatlets; modern, all conveniences, in private residence; nr. sea, shops and buses; meals optional. 11 St. Stephens Road

FOOD PRODUCTS

FIRST-CLASS home-made cakes delivered weekly Reading, Maidenhead, Wokingham districts Moffatt-Francis, High Street, Twyford. Phone 127

PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

Rogers (Prop. L. & P. Keen)
42-43 Ellacombe Road, Torquay
Grocery—Fruit—Vegetables
Deliveries to all parts

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist, Eugene Permanent Waving, whole head 21/-. 106 Kew Road, Richmond Surrey Tel. 2611. Richmond

HOME SHARING

PLYMOUTH—Lady having comfortable home wishes another to share it. HOSKING 30 Burleigh Park Rd., Peverell.

HOUSES TO LET

GODALMING, Surrey—To let furnished, small 5-room bungalow, attractively situated, near Christian Science church, golf course, bus route A. YOUNG, Hill House, Milford.

PINNER, Middx.—Easily run modern furnished house; real labour saving; suit small family; desirable neighbourhood, near station; frequent trains; 13 miles London; 5½ guineas week. Box W-1419, BCM/CSM, London.

POST VACANT

SURREY—Wanted, cook-housekeeper able to drive car; 1 lady. MRS. VIGORS, Newnhams, West End Grove, Farnham, Surrey.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex, 105A, Lansdowne Place—Spacious bed-sittingroom with breakfast, supper, 2 gns.; small room, ditto, 30/-; gas fires; central; 3 min. sea and gardens; refined house. JEAN.

SURBITON, Surrey—Comfortable home for elderly folk in good neighbourhood; personal attention if required. MRS. LEWIS, Fallowfield, 8 Cranes Park.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Paverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, book-keeper, visiting secretary; authors' Mss., etc.; duplicating, typing lessons. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTRESS—Work done at ladies' houses if required; loose covers, curtains, carpets, alterations. C. Ovens, Hutton, near Weston-super-Mare.

England

BATH

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
3, The Corridor, Bath
6, Union Street, Bristol

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 9
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision Resident Director
MARY STAMPTON

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams
BIRMINGHAM

EDGAR TURNER
Photographer
Developing, Printing, Enlarging
Expert Amateur Service
1, Barnsley Rd. Edgbaston 17
TEL. BEARWOOD 2015

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY M. I. P.
Established 1870
568, Moseley Road 12
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

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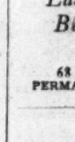

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

Circles of Fun

By George L. Moore

The early morning was so fresh and bright that everything seemed to Mr. Scroggins, stepping along Holmes Walk of Boston Common, to be purring with satisfaction. With trees and grass and flowers and sky and air in such obviously perfect tune, it seemed logical—and logic is one of the first attributes of a Scroggins—that everything should be in harmony. It was something of a surprise therefore to the venerable squirrel to come suddenly upon two woeful persons, to wit, the Two Small Squirrels known as Squirrel A and Squirrel B. Their tails lacked curl. Their eyes lacked luster. Their faces lacked joy.

"Dear, dear!" said Mr. Scroggins, coming to a full stop and swinging his cane slowly to and then fro. "On such a morning, why should you not be feeling your best?"

"We have never been across there," said Squirrel A, pointing to the Public Garden.

"Our mothers," said Squirrel B,

"I will take you," said Scroggins

"tell us we must wait until some one older and who knows everything about the Garden, takes us."

"And our mothers don't know the Garden," said Squirrel A.

Scroggins swung his cane sprucely and his eyes sparkled. "That," he said, "is easily fixed. I will take you! I know the Garden's every leaf and branch and walk and flower. I know everyone who lives there—well, nearly everyone."

Scarcely were the words spoken when a sudden change came over the two small squirrels. Their tails went up, their faces became wreaths of smiles, and their eyes showed instantly a great deal of luster. But not alone their appearance, but their instant actions, became worthy of comment. Squirrel A leaped in the air and ran as hard as he could in a circle, leaping now and again, round and round. Squirrel A fell in behind and they chased each other round and round and round with such vim and intentness that Scroggins laughed aloud.

"Come!" Scroggins pointed his cane ahead and up as though it were a baton. They stopped circling and came.

When they came to the Garden side of Charles Street, they broke again into circles, running, leaping, coasting. Scroggins watched them, trembling on the brink of running in circles, but didn't; instead, he raised his cane again, and again said, "Come." And they came.

"There is much to see," he said, and proceeded to show them—flower beds, statues, trees, the lake itself, the swan boats, the row boats. He introduced them to Neck and Crop, to John Boom, to others. And every few minutes his young friends would chase themselves in circles. Everyone who saw them do it, enjoyed seeing them. Neck and Crop asked why they did it.

"My own idea," said Scroggins, "is that those circles are circles of joy."

Daily Anecdote

Diligence

Patrick Henry, of "Give me liberty" fame, was the possessor of one of the keenest intellects of his day. Remembered chiefly because of his oratorical prowess, he was, nevertheless, a very competent lawyer. When he decided to take up law, he studied the subject for a surprisingly brief period of time.

After mastering the rudiments, Henry went to see Thomas Jefferson. "I should like to take the bar examination," said Patrick to Thomas.

"What!" exclaimed Jefferson. "Pray, how long have you studied law?"

"Oh, for six weeks, last Tuesday," came the casual reply.

"And," questioned Jefferson, "you propose to pass the bar examination on this preparation?"

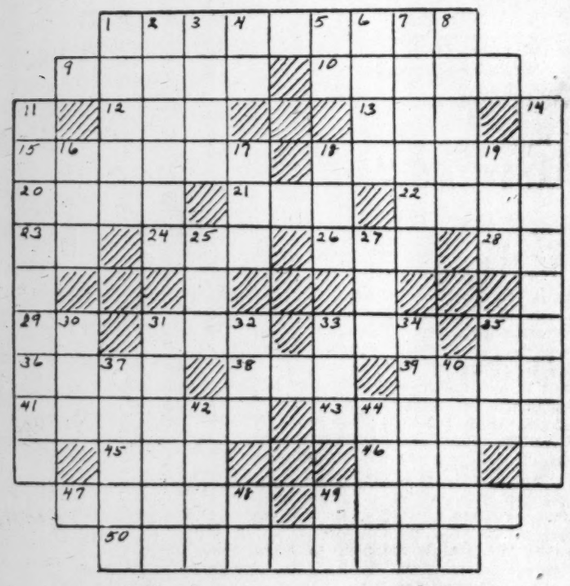
"Certainly," answered Henry. "After all, the best way to learn law is to study it!"

Daily Quotation

THE best way to get to the top is by being the best man at the bottom.—V. H. JONES.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Spanish novelist spent five years in slavery in Algiers?
9—Who is heroine of a Rousseau novel?
10—What was first name of author of "The Pathfinder"?
12—What is name of a month in the Canaanite calendar?
13—Blue-flowered ipomoea is sometimes called what?
15—What is name of heroine in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal"?
18—What is most popular of Maurice Ravel's compositions?
20—What is a volcano of northeastern Sicily?
21—What do you call a member of Mongoloid tribe of Chin Hills, Burma?
22—Pastoral or romantic composition is what?
23—Where is Cape Charles (abbr.)?
24—What river of Central Asia flows to Lake Balkhash?
26—What is one of terminal members of foot?
28—What suffix indicates object of an action?
29—Fredericton is capital of what Canadian province (abbr.)?
31—Who was third king of Judah?
33—What is name of a tree mentioned in Bible?
35—What is third tone of diatonic scale?
36—Slight tastes are what?
38—What town was in extreme south of Judah?
39—What place is mentioned only in Josh 19:26?
41—What is name of a romantic poem by Wieland?
43—What is a cord larger than thread and smaller than a rope?
45—What is a kind of short open spout or drip?
46—How might a poet write "yonder"?
47—Who is unscrupulous young clerk in "David Copperfield" (poss.)?
48—What is a tunic or mantle?
50—What English statesman was born in 1809?

Down

1—If you visited Pinar del Rio, whom would you see (sing.)?
2—Who was one of warriors of Benjamin who joined David at Ziklag?
3—A rivulet is what?
4—Who was one of brothers of Odin?
5—Where is Atlantic City (abbr.)?
6—What do you call an Indian of a group of Tanoan tribes?
7—Who is one of Dionne quintuplets?
8—Who was one of sons of Nadab?
11—Who wrote "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde"?
14—Who wrote "Rime of the Ancient Mariner"?
16—Seventh letter of Greek alphabet is what?
17—What was first name of inventor of cotton gin?
18—What do you call cutting end of a rock drill?
19———— Beach, N. H., is a summer resort.
25—What is a river of France and Belgium?
27—A wapacut is an owl, cat, or elk—which?
30—What is a small codlike fish of European coasts?
31—Who was son of Gilead and great-grandson of Manasseh?
32—What is a department of eastern France?
33—What is a river of northwestern Germany?
34—What color varies from reddish blue to reddish red-yellow?
35—What do you call one of pieces used in checkers?
37—Who was son of Eber and brother of Joktan?
40—If you speak with affected nicety, you do what?
42—What river runs into the Oder River?
44—A novice is what?
48—Where is Rapid City (abbr.)?
49—What is one third of a yard (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Definite Opinion

She (expectantly): "Darling, I have just found the sweetest little hat."

He: "Well, I am glad! You would certainly never have bought it."

Not Practical

"Do you give your wife a personal allowance?" asked Brown.

"We tried it, but it didn't work," answered Smith.

"How was that?"

"She always spent it before I could borrow it back."—Grit.

His Job

The village fire chief was interviewing a number of recruits.

"You," he indicated one. "You know we've only one engine at the fire station. Now, suppose we were called away to a fire while you were left alone at the station, and another fire broke out during our absence. What would you do about the second call?"

The young man thought hard. "I know, sir," he said at last. "I'd try to keep the other one going till you got back from the first."

Exact

Young Brown got a job in a shipyard. The first morning the foreman gave him a two-foot rule and told him to go measure a large steel plate. Brown returned in 20 minutes.

"Well," inquired the foreman, "what's the size?"

The youth displayed a satisfied grin.

"It's just the length of this rule," he said, "and two thumbs over; with this brick, and the breadth of my hand, and my arm from here to there, bar the finger nails."—Unidentified.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

GREAT BLUE HERON

The great blue heron is a famous night fisherman, and he carries a lantern in the form of some peculiar phosphorescent feathers on his breast. He eats nothing but fish. He summers in the North, but starts South after the first freeze.

Ploughing in India

Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

Primitive farming methods prevail in this land of teeming millions

Party Fun

A Penny Party

Of course, everybody knows all about a penny, yet there are few things about which one knows less. If you don't believe it, try to describe a penny from memory.

When you have failed to recall more than one or two things on the penny, decide to give a Penny Party for Lincoln's Birthday.

For this party you must have as many Lincoln pennies as you have guests. By the use of liquid solder, fix a little ring on the edge of each penny (Uncle Sam has a law against mutilating coins so a hole cannot be punched).

Next go to the "five and ten" and buy a package of double correspondence cards and some little pencils with cords attached. If you have decided on your decorations and color scheme, get the pencils to match them.

If you are artistic draw a little design on the front of the card, but if you can't draw, you can buy boxes of stickers in the gift wrapping booths of the department stores. These stickers can be obtained in almost any design.

Open the card and on the left-hand side write the following questions. Number each question; and on the right-hand side of the card write corresponding numbers for the answers. Find:

1. A President of the U. S.
2. Something we all prize.
3. A date.
4. An animal.
5. Part of a tree.
6. Part of a hill.
7. Something without which no man's dress is complete.
8. Something no woman wants.
9. A messenger.
10. A Latin motto.
11. The land of the free.
12. A motto recently restored to the nickel.

Answers

1. Abraham Lincoln.
2. Liberty.
3. Date the penny was made.
4. Hare (hair).
5. Branches.
6. Brow (forehead).
7. Collar.
8. Beard.
9. One sent (1 cent).
10. E Pluribus Unum.
11. The United States of America.
12. In God We Trust.

Close the card and punch a hole in the upper left-hand corner. Thread the pencil cord through this hole and tie the end to the penny.

When each guest has been given a card explain that the answers to the questions will be found on the two faces of the penny. There should be a limit to the time spent in answering the questions. That will be for the hostess to decide. —Eva P., Fort Worth, Texas.

A Verse for Today . . .

My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments: for length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee.—PROV. 3:1, 2.

Sunbonnet Sue

Did You Ever Wonder

How Rocks Are Formed?

Rock may be defined as any solid portion of the earth's crust. (Stone usually refers to a small piece of rock, although it is also employed as a synonym for rock.) There are three general classifications of rock: **'gneous, sedimentary,** and **metamorphic.**

Igneous rocks are the result of heating or fusion. They were formed long ago by the extreme heat and pressure below the earth's crust, and later heaved to the surface. The fused elements, on cooling, combined to form different minerals. Examples of mixtures of mineral elements include quartz, feldspar, mica, granite, etc. Mineral rocks that cooled slowly deep in the earth are usually coarse grained, while those which cooled speedily at the surface are fine grained.

Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediment, sand, dust, or other matter that has settled to the bottom of the ocean. When igneous rocks in mountains and elsewhere are worn down by the friction of wind and weather, the gravel and dust resulting may be carried by winds and rivers to the sea, where they settle to the bottom. The pressure of the water gradually forms the sediment into rocks, such as sandstone, and shale. Limestone is a sedimentary rock consisting largely of shells and other marine products.

Metamorphic rocks are rocks of either the igneous or sedimentary classification which have been

metamorphosed or changed by various causes into other forms. The chief agencies causing rock to change from one form to another are: heat, shifts in the earth's crust, pressure, and the chemical action of liquids and gases. Marble is a changed or crystallized form of limestone. Gneiss is a crystalline form of rock, commonly of granite origin. Slate is a compressed form of shale.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Brevities

Humorist: A new play is to be entitled "The Architect." Well, it ought to draw good houses.

Washington Post: Home would be the best place in the world to spend a nice quiet and comfortable vacation if it weren't too inexpensive.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Better Job

Indianapolis, Ind.

A woman working in a local manufacturing plant deplored the fact that there were no places to eat lunch within walking distance other than taverns patronized by a very rowdy element. When seasonal slackness and her lack of seniority caused her to be laid off, she began to be troubled about how to meet the prospect of steadily mounting bills. Then she turned her thoughts to how she could best be of service to others and so earn her living.

A lunchroom where factory workers could eat wholesome food in a refined atmosphere was the answer; but lacking the capital to open one, she tried another plan. One day she turned up at the entrance gate with a few sandwiches and pies and a case each of half pint bottles of milk and orange juice. The supply disappeared within five minutes after the whistle blew for lunch.

The next day she brought twice the number, and sold out quickly. Soon she was selling as much as she could carry in her old car. At last an official of the company learned about her food and gave permission for her to drive her car in the company's private driveway under the shade of the building.

The approach of winter brought the problem of what to do in cold weather. However, she was confident that a way would be found to continue a service as needed as hers. In October she received an invitation from the plant superintendent to move her business, rent free, into two unused rooms which had formerly been part of the office. Throughout the winter she added to her line, gradually expanding her small service into a regular cafeteria for the workers.

Recently she declined an offer to return to her former job, assured that she could be of more service in her self-made position.

Building Permits Gain

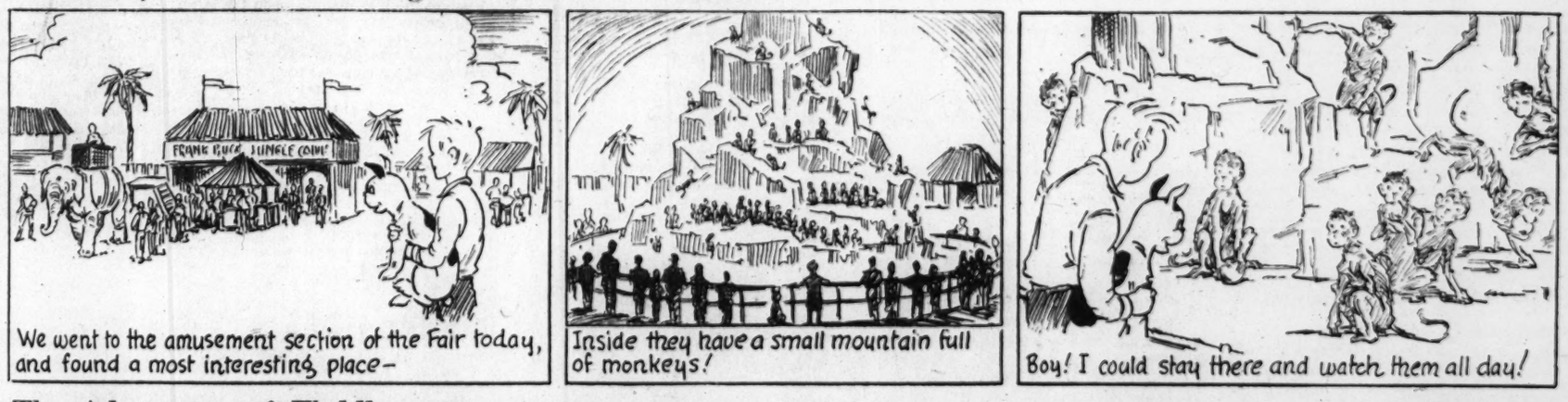
Building permits in Toledo, Ohio, for the first six months of 1939 were 50 per cent greater than for the entire year of 1938.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Disappearance of the Satchel*

By Le Pelley

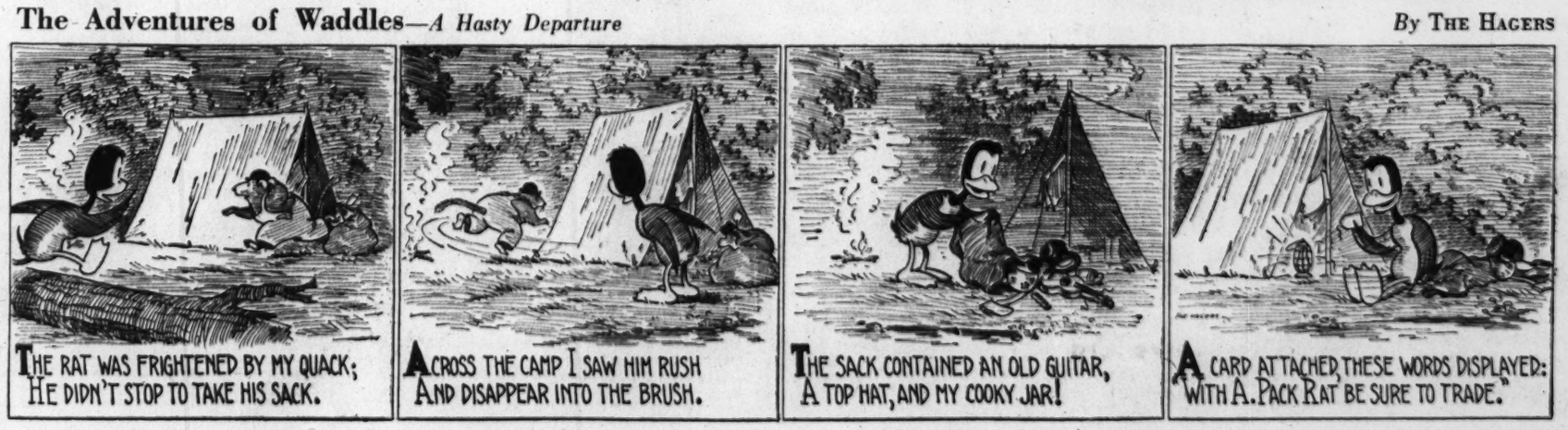
I THINK STICKY SAW US .. HE'S GOING BACK TO GET THE SATCHEL!
I DON'T SEE THE SATCHEL NOW ... !!!
IF I LEAVE THAT SATCHEL THERE TUBBY AND BUDDY MIGHT TRY TO GET IT ....
BUT— ALMOST FROM UNDER EVERYONE'S NOSE — THE SATCHEL HAS DISAPPEARED!
OOOPS ~ IT'S GONE!
... IT MUST BE INSIDE THE OLD MILL — ....!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Monkey Business at the Fair*


FRANK BUCK JUNGLE COMIC
We went to the amusement section of the Fair today, and found a most interesting place—
Inside they have a small mountain full of monkeys!
Boy! I could stay there and watch them all day!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Hasty Departure*

By The Hagers


THE RAT WAS FRIGHTENED BY MY QUACK; HE DIDN'T STOP TO TAKE HIS SACK.
ACROSS THE CAMP I SAW HIM RUSH AND DISAPPEAR INTO THE BRUSH.
THE SACK CONTAINED AN OLD GUITAR, A TOP HAT, AND MY COOKY JAR!
A CARD ATTACHED THESE WORDS DISPLAYED: WITH A. PACK RAT BE SURE TO TRADE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Between Tientsin and Shanghai

If the fire that started in Tientsin were to reach Shanghai there might be an explosion. The American State Department's denunciation of the United States' trade treaty of 1911 with Japan comes in time to check the spread of flames, provided they are not deliberately fanned in Tokyo. Abrogation is a warning that if Japan's diplomatic victory at Tientsin goes to Tokyo's head it will also be felt in Tokyo's pocket.

Should the forcing of a "new order in Asia" bring to Shanghai any such test as it brought in Tientsin, the United States would find itself in the unenviable position just occupied by the British—faced with the necessity of choosing between a military showdown or an American Munich. The State Department may have acted in time to avoid the necessity of such a choice.

* * *

There is reason to suppose that Japanese pressures against foreigners in China will not be confined to Britons. Britons have been singled out recently chiefly because of the British Government's preoccupation in Europe. Moreover, Japanese leaders are aware that the pressure on British concessions has served to set off by contrast the relatively careful consideration with which Americans so far have been treated. Japan's purpose no doubt has been to let Americans infer that incidents in which other foreigners are involved are purely "local" in character.

But Americans would have to be extremely naïve to count on such incidents' continuing so. Secretary Hull, observing that the Tientsin incident which led to dispute between Britain and Japan did not originally concern the United States Government, nevertheless warned that his Government was concerned with "the nature and significance of subsequent developments, in their broader aspects. . . ." One of those subsequent developments may be seen in the outcome of the Craigie-Arita discussions at Tokyo in which Japan has seized an opportunity to gain concessions from Britain which can be employed to the disadvantage not only of British but of other foreign interests in China. Had the State Department moved earlier it is possible these concessions would not have been made.

* * *

That is water over the dam. But the United States Government has decided not to wait until Japan takes the offensive against American interests before taking positive steps to protect them, for Tientsin has illustrated the probable price of such delay. Abrogation of the trade treaty with Japan is full of just the sort of implications to cause Tokyo to pause. Decline of Japanese export trade and approaching exhaustion of gold reserves, the fact that the bulk of Japan's war supplies in recent months has been of American origin, the possibility that abrogation of the trade treaty is intended by the United States Government to clear the way for arms embargoes and other measures "short of war"—these are factors Japan cannot well leave out of account in calculating the probable cost of extending its anti-Western policies frankly to challenge American rights.

In seeking to discourage Japan from offering such a challenge the American Government is pursuing a policy of peace-seeking on the only basis left open to any of the three great democracies either in Asia or Europe—namely, of firmness in the face of threats of force.

Vaccination as Entertainment

Sandwiched in a motion picture program which included Mickey Mouse, that prime favorite of the children, and a movie of a jolly family beloved by many picture fans, recently was a portrayal of the discovery and purported efficacy of vaccination.

Was it a coincidence that the vaccination picture was shown during school vacation, and before an audience which included many parents and children? It was fit preparation, according to vaccination proponents, for parents who would soon be sending small children to school for the first time.

Physicians themselves disagree as to the merits of vaccination. Many doctors oppose it. Many States in their laws recognize the questionableness of vaccination as a preventive of disease. Why should the public, going to a theater for entertainment, be forced to sit through a period of medical propaganda?

Labor's Worst Enemy

Americans who still read the newspapers are finding a most diverting warm-weather topic in John L. Lewis's well-heated attack on Vice-President Garner. One of the most discussed questions is whether it will hurt or help the campaign Mr. Garner's friends are waging for the 1940 presidential nomination. In Congress its bitterness caused an immediate unfavorable reaction. And the American people generally do not relish attacks on the personal habits of political leaders.

But there is one large section of opinion which might be expected to turn against any public man having the habits Mr. Lewis attributed to the Texan. This fact leads to another speculation: Was the sudden outburst as unpremeditated as it appeared? If Mr. Lewis wished to cool the admiration of many conservative-minded people who have forgotten their great fears of Mr. Garner when he was rolling the pork-barrel of 1932 and have recently made a homespun hero of "Cactus Jack," he could hardly have chosen a keener weapon than appeal to temperance and anti-card sentiment.

However, his description of the Vice-President as the cause of anti-labor drives in Congress is inept enough to be impromptu. It overlooks so completely the worst enemy of labor. That is of course the very violence and extremism typified by this attack. It is that which has caused such follies as the WPA strike and has built up in the last two years a public reaction which Congress only reflects.

Open Water at Panama

Panama is among the smallest Latin-American nations, yet none means more to the United States. Not much has been said about the delicate situation existing since 1934, when Panama refused to accept the payment offered as rental for the Canal Zone, a practice repeated each year while the Senate Foreign Relations Committee delayed its approval of the new treaty designed to adjust Panama-United States relations. Now the Senate has ratified the treaty, and Panama is insulated against tempting offers made by interests desirous of weakening the United States at its strategic inter-coastal waterway.

Panama receives an increase in annual rental paid by the United States for use of the Canal Zone, from $250,000 to $430,000 at present rates of exchange. This ends the dispute which arose because the American dollar was devalued. Panama insisted on payment in dollars of gold value equivalent to the dollar of Nov. 18, 1903, date of the original convention.

Senate objections centered on the wording of Sections X and XI of the new treaty, believed to limit American action on Panamanian soil in time of crisis. The State Department has cleared doubts of three years' standing by correspondence with the Government of Panama, to Senate satisfaction.

Good Man, Good Idea

President Roosevelt's appointment of Francis B. Sayre to be High Commissioner to the Philippines is an encouraging recognition of an unusually effective and conscientious public servant. Never a politician, Mr. Sayre has given most of his life to unspectacular good work in the people's behalf, either as Assistant District Attorney in New York, teacher at Williams and Harvard, or in half a dozen State and Federal offices.

The appointment is encouraging for larger reasons. It indicates some disposition to work out vital economic relations between the United States and a nearly-independent Philippines. Responsible statesmen both in the islands and on the mainland now recognize that too much politics and not enough economics has brought about a situation dangerous alike to Filipinos and Americans. Mr. Sayre has had experience in the Far East, and as Assistant Secretary of State has dealt very largely with tariff and trade questions. The Filipinos fear that the very political independence which puts them outside American tariff walls will bring economic ruin. If this appointment means a more enlightened treatment of that situation it is doubly welcome.

Astronomers seem to be pretty well agreed that there is vegetation of some sort on Mars. The next question now will be crop control.

The Bookshelf

Whither Liberalism?

Two professors of education and a professor of philosophy who is also a practical politician contribute (quite unintentionally) to a symposium on the nature of democracy and the future of liberalism in WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? (Norman, Okla.: Co-operative Books. 50 cents). Unintentionally, because the essays are reprinted from previously published studies in book or periodical form; a symposium because there is a distinct agreement among the three as to the nature of the problem, if not as to the solution.

Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University in "The Future of Liberalism or The Democratic Way of Change," traces the rise of liberalism in England, argues that in America liberalism has been largely humanitarian, and asserts that as yet liberalism has never attempted to change the fundamental form of government. On the other hand, he feels that laissez-faire liberalism is played out, and maintains that the way out lies in increased social control and increased collectivistic effort. This implies, of course, that social power (not force) must be used to change the system, for freedom is real only in so far as men participate in winning it.

* * *

Boyd H. Bode, professor of education at Ohio State University, in "Ends and Means in Education or The Conflicts in Our Social Heritage," points out certain fallacies in our conception of democracy; notably, that our way of living has been from the start a mixture of authoritarianism and democracy. And he asserts that our economic organism has broken down, and that the rise of dictatorships brings home the realization that democracy is an as yet undefined social ideal. Under these circumstances the school becomes the institution for the continuous reinterpretation of democracy. Which means a reconstruction of our way of living. The teacher must not be an indoctrinator, but must see that the student continuously reforms his ideas. If this leads to a "workers' society" Professor Bode will not be alarmed.

* * *

That the salvation of democracy lies in the formation of skills, and that the politician has his own specialized skill and an indispensable one, is the thesis of T. V. Smith, professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago and Congressman from Illinois, in "The Promise of American politics or The Principle of Private and Public Skills." The inclusion of skilled workers in the middle class, the organization of professional men for the study of political problems, and the "sensitizing" of farmers actuated by a faith equal to that of fascism and a social tolerance equal to that of communism, he sees as the hope of democracy. With these groups actuated by a tolerance which must spring from the imagination, and with politicians as the social cement, politics becomes a moral enterprise, and democracy cannot fail.

"Co-operative Books" is an interesting experiment in the revival of pamphleteering, launched under the editorship of Winifred Johnston. Titles announced include memoirs, factual studies, social criticism, philosophical interpretations, and literary criticism.

K. C. K.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Meeting Guns With Guns

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In looking over The Wide Horizon where R. A. Scott-James, in speaking of Spiritual Rearmament, says . . . "It is true that we can only meet guns with guns," . . . this reader feels impelled to remark that such an admission appears to sanction the habit of endeavoring "to meet bad arguments with bad arguments," rather than to overcome evil with good.

It is very much like the belief that one must attempt to meet so-called adverse material, or physical, conditions with material remedies. Pacifism, peace on earth, or "peace in our time," is based upon the recognition of the actual superiority of spiritual power over physical force in whatever form.

The peacemaker feels no need to compromise with the warmaker, for he knows that his weapons "are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." (II Cor. 10:4.)

Chicago — JOHN GUY OWSLEY

Wages and Work

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the WPA'ers on strike are living on the charity of taxpayers I wonder how they can be choosers of the amount given them. Furthermore, that gift wage, if just, should go equally to all. If the man with the pick can keep himself on the average wage (charity, gift of taxpayers) of $52, the man with the trowel and the man with the saw should be able to do the same.

Wages are becoming so high that we of the middle class—taxpayers—cannot pay wages for needed work. Labor unions are becoming more and more tyrannical in their demands on employers and non-union workers. Many people would build new houses and improve property if labor and material prices were not beyond reasonable amounts. (Mrs.) G. O. C.

Redkey, Ind.

Not an "Endowed" Press—

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to your correspondent's interesting comment on the work of the Cambridge University Press in your recent issue, I note that he refers to the Press as "largely financed by the University." I feel obliged to point out that this is a misstatement. The Cambridge University Press is not an endowed Press. Its sole subsidy is a Treasury grant of £500 per annum, a compensation for the abolition in 1781 of the monopoly of almanac printing.

Your correspondent is right up to a point in stating that "the Press does not seek the usual commercial dividends," but in order to finance its specialized books of learning, it is bound to aim at the making of an ordinary commercial profit on its textbooks and more popular works. S. C. ROBERTS

Cambridge, Eng.

A Shot Across the Bow?

Rhapsody in Boom

The drum is a noble instrument. Its rumblings go back almost to the first rustlings of the primeval forest. It has come down through the centuries with unbroken rhythm. Strangely, this rich ancestry has been wantonly ridiculed by the joke about the musician who lost his bass drum. This gibe may seem very amusing to those who do not know or admire the musical quality of blows struck upon taut sheepskin. To those who understand the drum, and especially the bass drum, the joke seems merely silly.

But one must throw the mantle of charity over those whose acquaintance is limited, for it takes intimate contact with a drum to become its true friend. Perhaps the intimacy must begin in tender years—let us say by carrying a bass drum, hands extended backward for a firm hold on the ropes, in a Fourth of July parade. The calluses inside and the abrasions outside of the fingers of the patriotic boy are but the wounds of a glorious adventure.

Perhaps the boy was one of those in the Republican drum corps who after that first parade went up on the back platform of the train to shake hands with William McKinley when he was campaigning for Benjamin Harrison, and then later peered into the room at the town's leading hotel and saw Mr. McKinley's sweet-faced wife.

One remembers the time at a band rehearsal when he was allowed to hold out the big cymbal as the brass drummer was getting ready to give it the tremendous bong called for in the final movement of the overture to "William Tell." What a thrill!

It caused no surprise among percussion ranks when Conductor Leopold Stokowski recently paid $22.50 for an Indian tom-tom—not a bit too much for a progenitor of a modern drum.

And when it comes to dexterity and perfect timing, where in all the realm of music—outside of a theater organist perhaps—can anyone find even an approach to the skill of a trap drummer?

Perhaps to give authenticity to the meaning of drums it might be mentioned here that two of the most diligently used words of our most "competent observers," repercussions and reverberations, are derived directly from the drum language.

* * *

To be specific about our theme let us consider a bass drum—what resonance, and when matched with clanging cymbals, what agreeable sounds upon the air!

The bass drum of the town along the Susquehanna whose musical background we knew best shared in the glory of the capture of a prize for bands in the Philadelphia Centennial, way back in 1876. The drum is still serving well and truly, and its superb cymbals still keep their grand tone.

A smaller band now carries on the tradition for its famous predecessor. It practices in the rooms of a volunteer hose company.

The company in years past had its own drum corps, and both the hose company and the drum corps had uniforms which took prizes at firemen's conventions. The coats were of white broadcloth, double-breasted, and with three rows of black buttons down the front. The trousers were of black broadcloth with silver stripes. And white gaiters gleamed on patent leather shoes, the snappy style of those days. Some of the volunteer firemen in other companies thought the uniforms were a bit "high-hat."

What a joy was the town band for long years. Sometimes in concerts it attempted the "Barber of Seville" and "Poet and Peasant" when perhaps with its meager orchestration it should have confined itself to "The American Patrol" and "On the Mall," but the effort was there, and as art is the expression of man's joy in his work there was certainly plenty of art.

Some of the players in our town's band were critical of a neighboring organization. It was alleged that a good tuba player or an expert on a valve trombone or a B-flat or E-flat cornet could get a job in the railroad shops, and thus play in the shop band without having to be very much of a mechanic. That didn't seem quite fair.

* * *

What joy one feels when he hears someone say, "There comes a real band," and you see the home town players coming around the bend of the street with the trombones crashing out those great passages from "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Perhaps you say with befitting modesty, "That's the band from our town."

Space forbids an evaluation of the glories of good cymbal playing, but the sculptor who cast the brave outlines of the Discus Thrower missed a grand opportunity when he failed to depict a cymbal expert, following through with his arms up and down after a grand smashing climax.

When a man who has risen to the heights of drumdom goes to hear the Boston Symphony he longs for such compositions as Tchaikovsky's "Overture 1812." Here he knows he will hear some grand percussion—bass drum, snare drums, kettle drums, cymbals, with clanging bells adding to the majestic din.

But the drums have their perils, too. Imagine the shock to the sensibilities of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky if when he signaled for an explosive clap the bass drummer responded with only a slight murmur of ennui or nonchalance!

You may prefer the string section, or the woodwinds and brasses, but don't overlook the percussion—for the drum is a noble instrument. LAURANCE HUMPHREY

The Wide Horizon

This Is My Land

By William Edward Zeuch

From a prose poem in "The American Guardian," Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Born in the Middle West of parents born in the Middle West of grandparents refugees from the Revolution of 1848.

Grandfathers who fought at Shiloh, at Chickamauga, at Missionary Ridge, at Atlanta, and against the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

Three generations of my people have toiled and sweated, felling timber, clearing the land, tilling the soil, constructing railroads, building industries, fighting for democratic ideals. The soil and the sun of this land are in me. The hard labor of making this nation is in me. I am of this land and it is of me.

The deep rich soil of my native Iowa has stained these fingers and palms. The fresh earth of the long furrows has known these feet. Many hafts have calloused these hands. Brought up in a Scotch Covenanter community with Germans and Irish, the Scandinavians and Bohemians and blue-bellied Yankees for neighbors. Emergent Americans of the Midwest.

* * *

I who have sojourned in New England know the quiet charm of her elm-shaded colonial towns, the clean blue-white snows of her winter mountains, her gray-green lakes reflecting clouded skies and pine forests, her narrow beaches and rock-bound coasts, the angular souls of her angular people, and, knowing them, cherish New England.

I who have warmed in Florida's winter sun, loafed on her broad white beaches, fished for tarpon and mackerel off Clearwater and Key West, listened of an evening to the booming of waterfowl in the Everglades, been cradled and lulled and caressed in warm blue waters—I hold dear that land of pines and palms and blazing beaches and shimmering seas.

I who have lived in the Great Smokies and the Ouachitas, sung to sleep at night by the running, rippling laughter of tumbling streams, where trembling voices from aged lips chant old ballads while turgid youth dances old folk dances to the ancient melodies, where I have watched dark forests and wild gray crags turn royal purple in the twilight, where rhododendrons flame and spiced azaleas overwhelm—those forests and mountains and blooms are a part of me.

I who have followed the harvest from the Panhandle to the Canadian line, learned the meaning of vastness from the endless sweep of prairies, my months on the plains were a time of working days and thinking nights, an interlude filled with long reflection.

I who have played through the Rockies and along the West Coast, been thrown by bronchos in Wyoming, cast for trout in ice-cold mountain streams, attempted to climb Rainier, watched the salmon run in Oregon, stood in subdued wonder among the giant redwoods, seen the sun rise on gorgeous Grand Canyon, felt the cool summer freshness and enjoyed the unsurpassed grandeur of Yosemite, and laughed at the glitter and glamour of gaudy self-conscious Hollywood—I enjoyed and love it all.

* * *

We citizens and residents of these States are of many nationalities, of all races, and combinations of all nationalities and races. We are of many creeds and of no creed. We are of the mountains and of the plains, of the winter snows and of summer climes. Racially, religiously, topographically and climatically our country is many in one—E Pluribus Unum. Many diversities but all parts of one great whole. Many roots in one grand trunk—these United States.

When you wonder that I am so passionately American think of these my many roots, my tap root in the heart of these States and my laterals rooted in many States—the whole uniting in one trunk in the heart and head of me. You will then know why I am of this land and this land is of me. You will understand why I love these States, why I am an American, why THIS IS MY LAND.

Have You Read—?

Britain—its domestic and foreign policies, its European and its Empire problems—what of them? These issues are discussed in articles in recent British and American periodicals. Says the London Economist on Britain's "Agenda for Preparedness":

"The task that confronts us [the British] is gigantic. It is possible to distinguish no fewer than five enormous fields in each of which vast preparations still need to be made. There is, first of all, the diplomatic task of building a firm alliance of States pledged to resist aggression and to assist each other in resistance. Secondly, there is the task of providing the economic cement without which any alliance will fall apart. There is the military task of expanding our armed strength. There is the industrial task of supplying the armed forces. And, finally, there is the task of protecting the civil life of the nation.

"This is a forbidding list. Under every head the need is for leadership and energy. Inevitably the question arises whether either can be provided in sufficient measure by a Cabinet most of whose members have been continually in office for more than seven grueling years. There are too many men of doubtful competence in high places, too many men of proved competence outside."

* * *

Just why the expected Anglo-Russian agreement doesn't come off is the subject of many an article these days. Vernon Bartlett in the July Forum has one answer. Says this Britisher in the American magazine:

"The British lion was recently described by an American newspaper as 'the Lion of least resistance.'

"In so far as the Lion is represented by the present British Government, this criticism is most unfair. The resistance shown by Mr. Chamberlain to the only possible policy which can get the British Empire out of its present difficulties—namely, an alliance with Russia—has been as stubborn as that of the proverbial mule.

"For this stubbornness there are, I think, two reasons.

"The one is the dislike of anything to do with Communism. . . . But, quite apart from this prejudice against Russia because Russians are or are alleged to be Communists, there has been another reason for the delay. Mr. Chamberlain was, I believe, convinced that, once he signed on the dotted line with Stalin, it would be much more difficult for him to discuss peace with Germany—should Germany show any desire for peace. . . . Sooner or later Germany may want to discuss [peace] on level terms, and it is important that there should be no obstacles in the way of this.

"Nevertheless, for the time being it is vastly more important that an Anglo-Russo-French treaty of mutual assistance should help to bring about those conditions in which peace discussions would be possible."

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But what about the British Empire? Can it withstand the recurrent shocks of European crises? Stephen Leacock in the June Atlantic Monthly analyzes the invisible bonds of that Empire in "Canada and the Monarchy":

"An observer who had eyes but no mind, . . . would tell us that the British Empire was visibly drifting apart—indeed, that it had already drifted apart. But an observer who could interpret what his eyes saw would form a judgment exactly the other way. The British Empire, disunited in legalistic form, represents at the present time a closer union than ever before in its history, with every evidence, as far as observation can penetrate, of a permanent unity, one that will not be lost except by submergence in a wider union.

"Thus does the British Empire, as the clouds gather over Europe, Asia, and Africa, draw close together. . . . Even the most unreflecting realizes how fortunate has been our escape from dissolution, how fortunate has been the evolution of our monarchy, unique in the world's history, reconciling or offering an opportunity to reconcile liberty with sovereignty, democracy with kingship, prestige and pageantry with plain equality."